

dread no eye, and to suspect no tongue, is the great prerogative of innocence.¹⁰

* When nothing but an infinitive precedes the verb, then it is the infinitive that is the nominative to it; as, *To play is pleasant*. But when the infinitive has any adjuncts, as in the sentence, *To drink poison is death*, it is the part of a sentence; for it is not *to drink* that is death, but *to drink poison*.

† Two or more infinitives require a verb in the plural.—See R. 18, a.

A SHORT EXPLANATION OF SOME OF THE TERMS USED IN THE GRAMMAR.

<i>Nominative</i> , naming.	<i>Infinitive</i> , without limits.
<i>Possessive</i> , possessing, belonging to.	<i>Tense</i> , the time of acting or suffering.
<i>Objective</i> , the object upon which an active verb or preposition terminates.	<i>Present</i> , the time that now is.
<i>Comparison</i> , a comparing of qualities.	<i>Past</i> , the time past.
<i>Positive</i> , the quality without excess.	<i>Perfect</i> , quite completed, finished, and past.
<i>Comparative</i> , a higher or lower degree of the quality.	<i>Pluperfect</i> , more than perfect, quite finished some time ago.
<i>Superlative</i> , the highest or lowest degree of the quality.	<i>Future</i> , time to come.
<i>Preposing</i> , placing before.	<i>Participle</i> , partaking of other parts.
<i>Personal</i> , belonging to persons.	<i>Regular</i> , according to rule.
<i>Relative</i> , relating to another.	<i>Irregular</i> , not according to rule.
<i>Antecedent</i> , the word going before.	<i>Defective</i> , wanting some of its parts.
<i>Demonstrative</i> , pointing out.	<i>Copulative</i> , joining.
<i>Distributive</i> , dividing into portions.	<i>Disjunctive</i> , disjoining.
<i>Indefinite</i> , undefined, not limited.	<i>Annexed</i> , joined to.
<i>Interrogative</i> , asking. [object.]	<i>Govern</i> , acts upon.
<i>Transitive</i> , (action) passing to an object.	<i>Preceding</i> , going before.
<i>Intransitive</i> , (action) confined to the actor; passing within.	<i>Intervene</i> , to come between.
<i>Auxiliary</i> , helping.	<i>Unity</i> , one—several acting as one.
<i>Conjunct</i> , to give all the principal parts of a verb.	<i>Contingency</i> , what may or may not happen; uncertainty.
<i>Mood</i> or <i>Mode</i> , form or manner of a verb.	<i>Plurality</i> , more than one.
<i>Indicative</i> , declaring, indicating.	<i>Future</i> , time to come.
<i>Potential</i> , having power, or will.	<i>Omit</i> , to leave out, not to do.
<i>Subjunctive</i> , joined to another under a condition.	<i>Ellipsis</i> , a leaving out of some thing.
<i>Negative</i> , no, denying.	<i>Miscellaneous</i> , mixed, of various kinds.
<i>Affirmative</i> , yes, asserting.	<i>Cardinal</i> , principal, or fundamental.
<i>Promiscuous</i> , mixed.	<i>Ordinal</i> , numbered in their order.
<i>Imperative</i> , commanding.	<i>Universal</i> , extending to all.
	<i>Ambiguity</i> , uncertainty which of the two it is.

SYNTAX
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10
gue, is
part of our conduct; it is like the sap of a living
tree, which pervades the most distant boughs.*

* An adverb, or a clause between two commas, frequently comes between the relative and the verb.—The rule at the top is but a general rule; for in Poetry, in particular, the *Relative*, though not close to the verb, is sometimes in the nominative.—See first line of Poetry, p. 63.
† *But*, the conj. governed by *to* understood after *like*, and antec. to which.

• R. 18, A.

E J. L.

ENGLISH SYNTAX.

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THE

ita.
ing or suffer-
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SYNTAX.

SYNTAX is that part of Grammar which treats of the proper arrangement and connection of words in a sentence.*

A sentence is an assemblage of words making complete sense; as, *John is happy.*

Sentences are either simple or compound:

A *simple* sentence contains but one subject and one finite verb; as, *Life is short.*

A *compound* sentence contains two or more simple sentences connected by one or more conjunctions; as, *Time is short, BUT eternity is long.*

A *phrase* is two or more words used to express a certain relation between ideas, without affirming anything; as, *In truth; To be plain with you.*

The principal parts of a simple sentence, are, the *subject*, (or nominative,) the *attribute*, (or verb,) and the *object*.

The *subject* is the thing chiefly spoken of.

and industrious can experience real pleasure.
That man who is neither elated by success
nor dejected by disappointment, whose con-
duct is not influenced by any change of circum-
stances to deviate from the line of integrity,
possesses true fortitude of mind.¹¹

RULE I.

A verb must agree with its nominative in number and person; as, Thou readest; He reads; We read.

EXERCISES.

I loves reading. A soft* answer turneth
wrath. We is but of yesterday and knoweth
nothing. Thou shall not follow a multitude
to do evil. The days of man is but as grass.
All things is naked and open to the eyes.
him with whom we has to do. All things
was created by him. In him we live and
moves. Frequent commission of crimes has
his heart. In our earliest youth the customs
of manners are observable. The pyramids of
Egypt has stood more than three thousand
years. The number of our days are with-
in a judicial arrangement of studies facilitates
improvement. A variety of pleasing objects
charm the eye. A few pangs of conscience
now and then interrupts his pleasure,
whispers to him that he once had better
thoughts. There is more cultivators of
earth than of their own hearts. Nothing
vain and foolish pursuits delight some persons.
Not one of those whom thou sees clothed
purple are happy. There's two or three o-

By what^a means shall I obtain wisdom?
See what^a a grace was seated on his brow!^b

* *What*, here, and generally in questions, is an adjective, like *many* "many a flower."—Sometimes it is an *interjection*: as, *What!*
What is sometimes used as an *adverb* for *partly*: thus, *What* with singing, *what* with writing, and *what* with reading, I am weary.

ENGLISH SYNTAX.

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RULE II.

*An active verb governs the objective case; as, We love him; He loves us.**

EXERCISES.

He loves we. He and they we know, but who art thou? She that is idle and mischievous, reprove sharply. Ye only have I known. Let thou and I the battle try. He who committed the offence thou shouldst correct, not I who am innocent.

Esteeming themselves wise, they became fools. Upon seeing I he turned pale. Having exposed himself too much to the fire of the enemy, he soon lost an arm in the action.

The man who† he raised from obscurity is dead. Who did they entertain so freely? They are the persons who we ought to respect. Who having not seen we love. They who opulence has made proud, and who luxury has corrupted, are not happy.

‡ Repenting him of his design. It will be very difficult to agree his conduct with the principles he professes. Go, flee thee away into the land of Judea.

§ I shall premise with two or three general observations. He ingratiates with some by

...ing understood. Thus, *Whatever*
...where
...thing may be...

* *Have, hast, has, hath, had, and hadst*, are auxiliaries only when they
have the Past Participle of another verb after them.

ENGLISH SYNTAX.

RULE III.

...the objective case; as, *To whom*
...much shall be required

EXERCISES.

...ou give that pen? Will you
...ithout I ye can do nothing.
...d from they to who it is due.
...live? Great friendship sub-
...and I. He can do nothing
...willingly, and of themselves,
...ake up the difference. He
...upon somebody, I know not
...any.
...speak to? Who did they
...o dost thou serve under?
...t none but those who it is
...is not I thou art engaged
...he that they were so angry
...thou receive that intelligence
...on who I travelled with has
...ich he rode on during our
...at boy know who he speaks
...t I thou art displeased with.
...acquainted with, and conse-
...ake upon, that subject.

...should be placed immediately before the rela-
...whom do you speak?

...parated from the relative; but though this
...dier conversation, yet, in solemn composi-
...position immediately before the

ENGLISH SYNTAX.

83

RULE IV.

Two or more singular nouns coupled with *AND*, require a
verb and pronoun in the plural; as,—*James and John are*
*good boys; for they are busy.**

Two or more singular nouns separated by *OR* or *NOR*,
require a verb and pronoun in the singular; as,—*James or*
John is dux.†

EXERCISES.

Socrates and Plato was the most eminent
philosophers of Greece. The rich and poor
meet together. Life and death is in the power
of the tongue. The time and place for the con-
ference was agreed on. Idleness and ignorance
the parent of many vices. John and I reads
better than you. Wisdom, virtue, happiness,
wells with the golden mediocrity. Luxurious
living and high pleasures begets a languor and
tidity that destroys all enjoyment. Out of the
same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing.

Neither precept nor discipline are so forcible
as example. Either the boy or the girl were
resent. Neither character nor dialogue were
et understood. The modest virgin, the prudent
wife, or the careful matron, are much more ser-
viceable in life than petticoated philosophers.
It must be confessed that a lampoon or a satire
do not carry in them robbery or murder. Man
is not such a machine as a clock or a watch,
which move merely as they are moved.

RULE V.

Conjunctions couple the same moods and tenses
 as,—Do good and seek peace.

Conjunctions couple the same cases of nouns
 nouns; as,—He and I are happy.

EXERCISES.

He reads and wrote well. He or me
 go. Neither he nor her can attend.
 glances into the breast of a wise man, b
 rest only in the bosom of fools. My b
 and him are tolerable grammarians. Th
 liament addressed the king, and has bee
 rogued the same day. If he understand
 subject, and attend to it, he can scarce
 of success. Did he not tell thee his fau
 entreated thee* to forgive him? And
 thou open thine eyes upon such a one
 bringest* me into judgment with thee!
 and us enjoy many privileges. Professi
 gard, and to act differently, mark a base
 If a man have a hundred sheep, and o
 them is gone astray, doth he not leave the

RULE V.

same moods and tenses of verbs
same cases of nouns and pro
happy.

EXERCISES.

ote well. He or me, must
 her can attend. Anger
 st of a wise man, but will
 om of fools. My brother
 e grammarians. The par-
 e king, and has been pro-
 . If he understands the
 to it, he can scarcely fail
 not tell thee his fault, and
 forgive him? And dost
 es upon such a one, and
 dgment with thee! You
 privileges. Professing re-
 rently, mark a base mind.
 ndred sheep, and one of
 oth he not leave the nine-

RULE VI.

One verb governs another in the infinitive mood; as,—
*forget not to do good.**
To, the sign of the infinitive, is not used after the verbs,
bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feel, let, perceive, behold,
observe, have, and know.†

EXERCISES.

Strive learn. They obliged him do it.
 Newton did not wish obtrude his discoveries
 in the public. His penetration and diligence
 seemed vie with each other. Milton cannot be
 said have contrived the structure of an epic
 poem. Endeavouring persuade. We ought
 forgive injuries.

They need not to call upon her. I dare not
 proceed so hastily. I have seen some young
 persons to conduct themselves very discreetly.
 He bade me to go home. It is the difference
 of their conduct which makes us to approve
 the one, and to reject the other. We heard
 the thunder to roll. It is a great support to
 virtue, when we see a good mind to maintain

RULE VII.

When two nouns come together signifying different things the former is put in the possessive case; as—John's boat on eagles' wings; his heart.

When two nouns come together signifying the same thing, they agree in case; as, Cicero the orator; The Edinburgh.

EXERCISES.

Pompeys pillar. Virtues reward. A man's manner's frequently influence his fortune. A man's heart was perfect with the Lord. A mother's tenderness and a father's care, are natural gifts for man's advantage. Helen her beauty was the cause of Troy its destruction. Wisdom's precepts are the good man's delight.

* Peter's, John's, and Andrew's occupation was that of fishermen. He asked his father as well as his mother's advice.

Jesus feet. Moses rod. Herodias's sake. Righteousness's sake. For conscience's sake. And they were all baptized of him in the river of Jordan.

er signifying different things, in the same case; as—John's book;

together signifying the same thing; as—Cicero the orator; The city

rewards reward. A man's success his fortune. As with the Lord. A mother's care, are nature's gifts. Helen her beauty its destruction. Wisdom man's delight. Andrew's occupation. He asked his father's advice.

Herodias' sake. For conscience's sake. He was killed of him in the river.

RULE VIII.

When a noun of multitude conveys unity of idea, the verb and pronoun should be singular; as,—The class was large.

When a noun of multitude conveys plurality of idea, the verb and pronoun should be plural; as, My people do not consider; they have not known me.

EXERCISES.

The meeting were well attended. The people has no opinion of its own. Send the multitude away, that it may go and buy itself bread. The people was very numerous. The council was not unanimous. The flock, and not the fleeces, are, or ought to be, the objects of the shepherd's care. When the nation complain, the rulers should listen to their voice. The regiment consist of a thousand men. The multitude eagerly pursues pleasure as its chief good. The parliament are dissolved. The fleet were seen sailing up the channel. Why do this generation seek after a sign? The shoal of herrings were immense. The remnant of the people were persecuted.

RULE IX.

*The verb TO BE should have the same case after it that has before it; as,—I am he; I took it to be him.**

EXERCISES.

It was me who wrote the letter. Be not afraid: it is me. It was not me. It was he who got the first prize. I am sure it was not us that did it. It was them who gave us this trouble. I would not act the same part again, if I were him. He so much resembles his brother, that at first sight I took it to be he. Search the Scriptures; for in them ye shall think ye have eternal life; and they are the which testify of me.

I saw one whom I took to be she. Let him be whom he may, I am not afraid of him. What do you think him to be? Whom do men say that I am? She is the person who I understood it to have been. Whom think ye that I am? Was it me that said so? I am certain it was not him. I believe it to have

the same case after it that it took it to be him.*

USES.

the letter. Be not a not me. It was him

I am sure it was not them who gave us all not act the same part He so much resembled t sight I took it to be res; for in them ye e; and they are them

k to be she. Let him ot afraid of him. Who Whom do men say person who I under- Whom think ye that said so? I am cer- I believe it to have

RULE X.

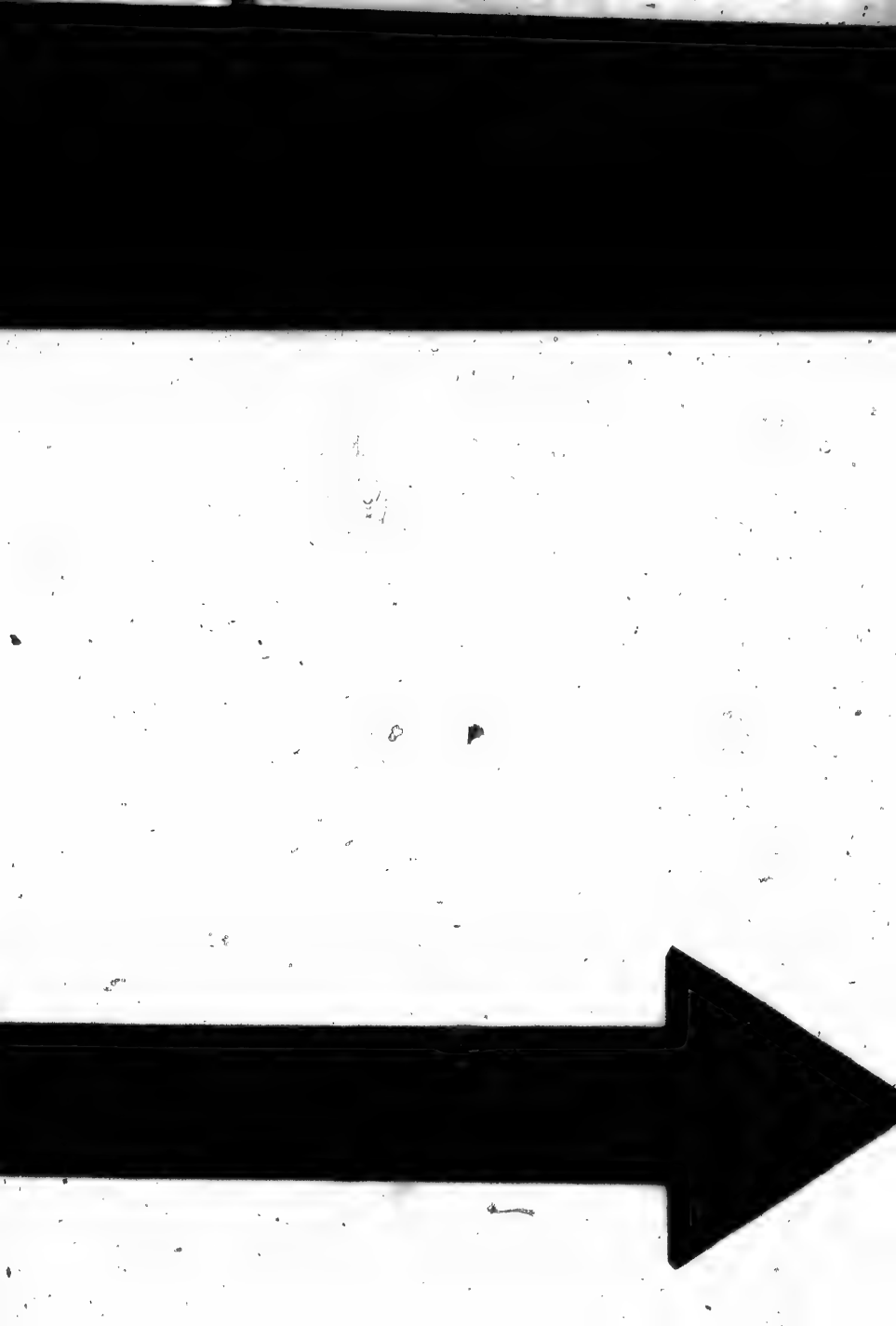
Sentences that imply contingency and futurity require the Subjunctive Mood; as,—If he be alone, give him the letter.

When contingency and futurity are not BOTH implied, the Indicative ought to be used; as,—If he speaks as he thinks, he may safely be trusted.

EXERCISES.

If a man smites his servant, and he die, he shall surely be put to death. If he acquires riches they will corrupt his mind. Though he be high, he hath respect to the lowly. If thou live virtuously, thou art happy. If thou be Christ, save thyself and us. If he does promise, he will certainly perform. Oh! that his heart was tender. As the governess were present, the children behaved properly. Though he falls he shall not be utterly cast down.

* Despise not any condition lest it happens to be thy own.† Let him that is sanguine take heed lest he miscarries. Take care that



EXERCISES ON NUMBER.

Write,—or tell,—or spell, the Plural of

Fox,* book, leaf, candle, hat, loaf, wish, fish, sex, kiss, coach, inch, sky, bounty, army, duty, knife, echo, loss, cargo, wife, story, church, table, glass, study, calf, branch, street, potato, peach, sheaf, booty, rock, stone, house, glory, hope, flower, city, difficulty, distress, Day, boy, relay, chimney,† journey, valley, needle, enemy, an army, a vale, an ant, a sheep, the hill, a valley, the sea, lay, toy.

Correct the following errors.

A and, a army, an heart, an born, an bed, a hour, a adder, a honour, an horse, an house, an pen, a ox, vallics, chimnies, journies, attornies, a eel, a ant, a inch, a eye.

Exercises on the Observations.

Monarch, tyro, grotto, nuncio, punctilio, ruff, muff, reproof, portico, handkerchief, gulf, hoof, life, multitude, people, meeking, John, Lucy, meekness, charity, folly, France, Matthew, James, wisdom, reading.

* What is the plural of fox? *Foxes.* Why? Because nouns in s, x, z, sh, or c, form the plural by adding *es*.—What is the plural of book? *Books.* Why? Because the plural is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular.—What is the plural of hat? *Hats.* Why? Because nouns in t, d, g, ch, or f, add *s* into *es* in the plural.—What is the plural of army? *Armies.* Why? Because nouns in y change y into *ies* in the plural.—What is the plural of day? *Days.* Spell it d, a, y, s. Why not d, a, y, s, s? Because y with a vowel before it is not changed into *ies*.—It takes *s* only.—What is the difference between *city* and *cities*?—K. No. 37, 40, 41.

† Many eminent authors change *ay* in the singular into *ies* in the plural, thus: *Chimnies* with doors projecting abroad. *Soft* as velvet. *Still* as thou dost thy radiant journey run. *Power* to rule the world. But nothing nonsense in full poetic measure. *Power* to rule the world.

The society of Protectors or Attorneys. *Power* to rule the world. The mode of spelling these and similar words is highly improper.

of Nour

Some Nouns are irregular in the formation of their plural.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Man	men
Woman	women
Child	children
Foot	feet
Ox	oxen

Singular.	Plural.
Tooth	teeth
Goose	geese
Mouse	mice
Louse	lice
Penny	pence

Singular.

Brother
 Sow or swinet
 Die (for gaming)
 Die (for coining)
 Aide-de-camp
 Court-martial
 Cousin-german
 Father-in-law, &c.

brothers, or brethren
sows, or swine
dice
dies
aides-de-camp
courts-martial
cousins-german
fathers-in-law, &c.

OBSERVATIONS

Names of metals, virtues, sizes and things that are weighed or measured, &c. are in general singular, as Gold, meanness, drunkenness, bread, beer, &c. except when the different sorts are meant.

Some nouns are used only in the plural, such as *Antipodae*, *literati*, *credenda*, *mirabilia*, *banditti*, *data*, *folk*.

The singular of *literati*, *do.*, is made by saying one of the *literati*. *Bonditi*, the singular of *bonditti*, is often used in newspapers.

The words *appreciate, intend, series, prove, down, means, and agree*, are alike in both numbers. Some plurals *series* into *serieses*. *Prove, down, do*, sometimes admit of the plural. *Series* then, He bought partridges in *broods*, and books in *downs*, &c.

Years and days are generally used in the singular number, but some-
times in the plural. Pains is generally plural.

dear, *fat* is cheap; but when we refer to the number, we say, *fat*, *fishes*; as, Ten pears, two *fishes*.

Horse and foot, meaning cavalry and infantry, are used in the singular form with a plural verb; as *A thousand horse were ready*; *ten thousand foot were there*. *Men* is understood.

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By changing *s* of the singular into *s* of the plural. — *Itself*, not being a compound of *self* & *transitive*, it is said, in the plural: *They*

The word brethren is generally applied to the members of the same society or church, and brothers to the same of different churches.

† The singular of some nouns is distinguished from the plural by the ending -a; e.g., a stage, a drama.

... to the ... of the ...

CONTENTS

As the following words, from Foreign Languages, seldom occur, except a few, the pupil may very properly be allowed to omit them, till he be further advanced.

Animale	animal	Fons	fountain
Antithesis	antithesis	Gänus	genius
Apex	apex	Génie	genie
Appendix	appendix	Hypothese	hypothesis
Arcanum	arcana	Ignis fatuus	ignis fatuus
Automaton	automata	Index	indexes, indices
Axís	axis	Lamina	laminae
Basis	bases	Magus	magus
Calx	calces	Memoran-	memoranda, or
Cherub, cherubim, cherubim	cherubim	dum	memorandums
Crísis	crisis	Métamorphosis	metamorphosis
Crítérion	criteria	Monsieur	monsieur
Dátum	datum	Phenomenon	phenomenon
Desiderátum	desiderata	Rádus	radius
Díáresis	diæreses	Stämen	stamina
Emúvium	emulvia	Seraph	séraphim, séraphs
Ellipsis	ellipsis	Stimulus	stimuli
Emphásis	emphasis	Stratus	strata
Enóómia	enöomia	Vertex	vertex
Enóómia	enöomia	Vertice	vertices
Errátum	errata	Virtúos	virtuous

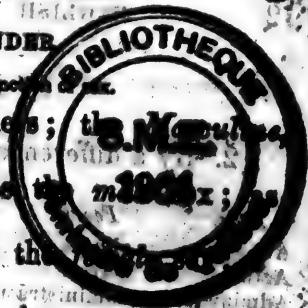
It was thought unnecessary to give a list of such words of our own—as, *Sufferings*, *miseries*, *joys*, &c.—because they are evidently to be used as plural; but it may be proper to observe, that such words as *Mathematics*, *metaphysics*, *politics*, *ethics*, *pneumatics*, &c., though generally plural, are sometimes construed as singular, as *Mathematics* is a science; and so of the rest.

have is in the singular have or in the plural.
 † Count, serial, spirits.

↑ Good, aerial spirits; but goddesses, patrons of genius. For what reason? Murray, Webster, Quiller, and others, pluralize such words as genius, patron, and maker by adding -ss to the singular, making those goddesses, patronesses, instead of goddesses, patrons. As words ending with a singular s are never counted on the last syllable there can be no good reason for doubling the s before -ss. However, note page 716 begins with "Indians," a feminine noun. This is a mistake because it is derived from the singular of Indian, which is a masculine word. Indians, when it signifies persons, or tribe of men, is a masculine word. It refers to algebraic quantities.

Some nouns are either masculine or feminine; such as parent, child, cousin, infant, servant, neighbour, &c.

Some nouns, naturally neuter, are converted into the masculine or feminine gender; as when we say of the sun, *He is setting*; and of the moon, *She is shining*. This, however, is a linguistic use of words.



Of Nouns.

2. By a difference of termination; as,

	Female.	Male.	Female.
Abbess	abbess	Jaw	Jawess
Actor	actress	Landgrave	landgravine
Administrate	administratrix	Lion	lioness
Advertiser	advertiser	Margale	merchioness
Ambassador	ambassadress	Mayor	mayoress
Arbiter	arbitress	Patron	patroness
Author (often)	authoress	Peer	peeress
Bishop	bishopess	Poet	poetess
Bridegroom	bride	Priest	priestess
Benefactor	benefactress	Prince	princess
Caterer	cateress	Prior	prioress
Chanter	chantress	Prophet	prophetess
Conductor	conductress	Protector	protectress
Count	countess	Shepherd	shepherdess
Deacon	deaconess	Songster	songstress
Duke	duchess	Sorcerer	sorceress
Elector	electress	Sultan	sultana
Emperor	empress	Tiger	tigress
Enchanter	enchantress	Traitor	traitress
Exeutor	executrix	Tutor	tutress
Governor	governess	Tyrant	tyranness
Heir	heiress	Viscount	viscountess
Hero	héroïne	Votary	votress
Hunter	hunteress	Widow	widow
Höst	höstess		

3. By prefixing another word: as,

A cock-sparrow; a hen-sparrow; a he-goat; a she-goat;
 man-servant; a maid-servant; a he-ass; a she-ass; a
 male-child, &c.; male-descendants, &c.

It does not appear to be necessary, nor even proper, to use the
 possessive; for the female noun or pronoun that almost invariably ac-
 companies this word will distinguish the gender in it as well as the
 order.

Of the CASES of Nouns.

Case 1 is the relation one noun bears to another, or to a verb, or
preposition.

Nouns have three cases; the *Nominative*, *Possessive*, and *Objective*.*

The Nominative and Objective are *alike*.

The Possessive is formed by adding an apostrophe and s to the Nominative; as, John's.

When the plural ends in *s*, the possessive is formed by adding only an *apostrophe*: thus,—

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom. Lady	Ladies	John	Johns
Poss. Lady's	Ladies	John's	Johns
Obj. Lady	Ladies	John	Johns

Exercises on Gender, Number, and Case.

† Father, brothers, mother's, boys, book,
loaf, arms, wife, hats, sisters', bride's, bottles,
brush, goose, eagles' wings, echo, ox's horn,
mouse, kings, queens, bread, child's, glass,
tooth, tongue, candle, chair, Jane's boots, Rob-
ert's shoe, horse.

* The Nominative merely denotes the names of a thing

11. The *Prepositional* denotes possession, as, Ann's book.—Possession is often expressed by *of* as well as by an *'s*.—K. 67 to 69, also 104 and 105, see also 70 and 71.

The Objective denotes the object upon which an active verb or a proposition terminates.

One method of using the above is:

One method of using the above exercises is as follows:—

father, a noun, singular (number), masculine (gender), the masculine (case), plural, fathers. Brothers, a noun, plural, masculine, nominative. Mother's, a noun, singular, feminine, the possessive. Epel it.—K. 44.

...in this manner, the pupil gives a correct answer to the question: What part of speech is *father*? What number? What gender? What case? without obliging the teacher to lose time in re-peating to himself the question, and without obliging the pupil to re-peat the question to himself. The pupil, however, should be made to understand that he is giving answers to questions which are always supposed to be asked.

As the Nominative and Objective are alike, no inconsistency can result from the pupils always being allowed to call it the nominative, till he comes to the verb. — Case may be altogether omitted till that time, the error of pronouns corrected. —

Of ADJECTIVES.

A *Adjective* is a word which expresses the quality of a noun; as, a *good* boy.

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison; the *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*.

The comparative is formed by adding *er* to the positive; and the superlative by adding *est*; as, *Sweet, sweeter, sweetest.* * E. G.

Disyllables in *y* change *y* into *i* before *er* and *est*; as, *Happy, happier, happiest.* †

ADJECTIVES COMPARED IRREGULARLY.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
Good (well in Adv.)	better	best
Bad, evil, or ill	worse	worst
Little	less	least
Much or many	more	most
Late	later	latest or last
Near	nearer	nearest or next
Far	farther	farthest
Fore	former	foremost or first
Old	older or elder	oldest or eldest

OBSERVATIONS.

Adjectives of one syllable are generally compared by adding *er* and *est*; and those of more than one, by prefixing *more* and *most*; as, *More numerous, most numerous*; or, by *less* and *least*; as, *Less merry, least merry.*

Disyllables ending with *e* final are often compared by *er* and *est*; as, *Polite, politer, politest*; *Ample, ampler, amplest.*

Some Adjectives are compared by adding *most* to the end of the word; as, *Upper, uppermost*. Some have no positive; as, *Greater, greatest.*

Nouns are often used as Adjectives; as, *a golden, a silver cup*. Adjectives often become Nouns; as, *much good.*

Some Adjectives do not properly admit of comparison; such as, *True, perfect, universal, chief, extreme, &c.*

Such is applied to things weighed or measured; *light* to those that are diminished. — *Elder* and *eldest* to persons; *older* and *oldest* to things.

When the positive ends in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, the consonant is doubled before *er* and *est*; as, *Big, bigger, biggest.*

* The *Positive* expresses the simple quality; the *Comparative* a higher or lower degree of the quality; and the *Superlative* the highest or lowest degree. — E. G. 72.

† If a vowel precedes *y*, it is not changed into *i* before *er* or *est*; as, *Gay, gayier, gayest*; *Oxy, oxier, oxiest.*

Of PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun; as, John is a good boy; he obeys the master.

There are three kinds of pronouns; Personal, Relative and Adjective.—The Personal Pronouns are thus declined:—

Singular.

Plural.

	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.	Nom.	Poss.	Obj.
1st Person	I	mine	me	We	ours	us
2nd Person	Thou	thine	thee	You	yours	you
3rd Person	He	his	him	They	theirs	them
4th Person	It	its	it			

Remarks on Personal Pronouns.

I, thou, we, me, us, thine, he, him, hers, they, thee, them, its, ther, you, yours, mine, his, I, me, them, us, it, w.

The compound personal pronouns, *we, you, they, us, them*, are all derived from the simple pronouns *I, thou, he, she, it*, and the particle *us*, which is a contraction of *us* and *us*. The compound pronouns are all generally in the same case with the simple pronouns in which they are joined; as, *we* is the first person plural, *you* is the second person plural, *they* is the third person plural, *us* is the first person plural, *them* is the third person plural. The compound pronouns are all generally in the same case with the simple pronouns in which they are joined; as, *we* is the first person plural, *you* is the second person plural, *they* is the third person plural, *us* is the first person plural, *them* is the third person plural.

In some cases, the compound pronouns are used in a different sense from the simple pronouns in which they are joined; as, *we* is sometimes used to denote the first person singular, *you* is sometimes used to denote the second person singular, *they* is sometimes used to denote the third person singular, *us* is sometimes used to denote the first person plural, *them* is sometimes used to denote the third person plural.

Of RELATIVE PRONOUNS,

A *Relative Pronoun* is a word that relates to a noun or pronoun before it, called the antecedent; as, The master who taught us, &c.

The simple relatives are *who*, *which*, and *that*; they are alike in both numbers, thus:

Nom. Who.

Poss. Whose.

Obj. Whom.

Who is applied to persons; as, The boy who.

Which is applied to inferior animals, and things without life; as, The dog which barks; the book which was lost.

That is often used instead of *who* or *which*; as, The boy that reads; the book that was lost.

What is a compound relative, including both the relative and the antecedent;† as, This is what I wanted; that is, the thing which I wanted.

OBSERVATIONS.

In asking questions *Who*, *which*, and *what*, are called *Interrogatives*; as, Who said that? What did he do?—K. p. 84. Note.

The relative is always of the same gender, number, and person, with the antecedent, but not always in the same case.—K. p. 42,† 6.

Which has property no possessive case of its own. The objective, with or before it, supplies its place. Our best writers, however, now use *whose* as the possessive of *which*, as, "A religion whose origin is divine." HEATON. See many remarks on *Which*, as p. 181. For the relative as, see p. 181.

Whoever, *whenever*, and *whatsoever* are compound relatives equal to *he who*, *as*, *the person that*.—K. p. 84. *Whoever*, *whenever*, and *whatsoever* are sometimes adjectives, and combine with nouns, and sometimes nouns.

The relative sometimes refers to a whole clause as its antecedent, as, The bill was rejected by the Lords, which excited no small degree of jealousy and discontent; that is, which was, or seemed to be, such &c.

Who is applied to inferior animals, when they are represented as speaking and acting like rational beings.—K. p. 42,† 6.

What and *which* are sometimes used as adjectives; as, "I know not by what means the advancement of the nation is impeded; which things are or allegory." What here is equal to *that*.—P. 57, 2.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

There are four sorts of Adjective Pronouns.

1. The Possessive Pronouns, *My, thy, his, her, our, your, their, its, own.*†
2. The Distributive, *Each, every, either, neither.*
3. The Demonstrative, *This, that,*‡ with their plurals, *these, those.*§
4. The Indefinite, *None, any, all, such, whole, some, both, one, other, another:* the last three are declined like nouns.

OBSERVATIONS.

pounds relative, equal to *that* which. These compounds, however, particularly *whose*, are now generally avoided. *Whomsoever* and *whosoever* are most used.

That is a *Relative* when it can be turned into *who* or *which*, without destroying the sense; as, "The days *that* (or *which*) are past are gone for ever."

That is a *Demonstrative* pronoun when it is placed immediately before a noun, expressed or understood; as, "That book is new."

That is a *Conjunction* when it cannot be turned into *who* or *which*; but marks a consequence, an indication, or final end: as, "He was so proud *that* he was universally despised." He answered, "That he never was so happy as he is now." Live well *that* you may die well.

All the *possessive* pronouns, (except *own*), and even the *demonstrative*, *distributive*, and *possessive*, are *adjectives* belonging to nouns either expressed or understood; and in parsing I think they ought to be called *adjectives*. *None* is used in both numbers; but it cannot be joined to a noun.

The phrases *neither* and *either* should be so called. *Neither* has no plural.

None is sometimes used as a pronoun, and sometimes as a conjunction. — K. Q.

He and *her* are *possessive* pronouns when placed immediately before nouns; but when they stand by themselves, *he* is accounted the *possessive* case of the *personal* pronoun *he*, and *her* the *objective* of *she*.

It and *own* seem to be as much entitled to the reputation of *possessive* pronouns as *he* and *my*.

For, with *former* and *latter*, may be called *relative* pronouns, as well as *who* and *that*. See *Syntax*, R. 2.

That is sometimes a *Relative*, sometimes a *Demonstrative* pronoun, and sometimes a *Conjunction*. — K. Q.

...on Nov...

...on Nov...

Rich. Murrey, Pittsburg

mind could not be.

... of the Department of ...

ouns, &c.

his, me, mine,
na, I, him, ita,
s, thee, you,
this, these,
any, none,
girl, madam,
sweet apples;
uous country.
us, covetous,
tched, rigor-
us, splendid,

e, thou, she,
ock; youth-
severe, his,
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OF VERBS.

A Verb is a word that agrees something of its nominative; or

A Verb is a word which expresses *being, doing, or suffering*; as, I *am*,—I *love*,—I *am loved*.

Verbs are of three kinds, *Active, Passive, and Neuter*.

A verb *Active* expresses action passing from an actor to an object; as, James *strikes* the table.

A verb *Passive* expresses the suffering of an action, or the *enduring* of what another does; as, The table *is struck*.

A verb *Neuter* expresses *being*; or a state of *being*, or action confined to the actor; as, I *am*, he *sleeps*, you *run*.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

The auxiliary or helping verbs, by which verbs are chiefly inflected, are defective, having only the Present and Past Indicative; thus,

Pres. Do, have, shall, will, may, can, am, must.
Past. Did, had, should, would, might, could, was, must.

And the Participles (of *be*) *being, been*. *Be, do, have, and will*, are often principal verbs.

Let is an active verb, and *ought* is a defective verb, having only the Present and Past Indicative: *Let, let, let*, *ought, ought*.

* Active verbs are called transitive verbs, because the action passes from the actor to the object.—K. p. 53. Note.

† Intransitive verbs are called intransitive, because their action is confined to the actor, and does not pass over to an object.—Children should not be troubled with the distinction between active and intransitive verbs.

‡ It was thought unnecessary to conjugate the verbs *know* and *do*, through all their moods and tenses; because while they can readily conjugate the verb *to love*, can easily conjugate any other verb.

A verb is declined by Voices, Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons.

Of the MOODS of VERBS.

Verbs have five moods; namely, the Indicative, Potential, Subjunctive, Imperative, and Infinitive.

The *Indicative* mood simply declares a thing; as, He *loves*; he is *loved*; or it asks a question; as, *Lovest* thou me?

The *Potential* mood implies possibility, liberty, power, will, or obligation; as, The wind *may* blow; we *may* walk or ride; I *can* swim; he *would* not stay; you *should* obey your parents.

The *Subjunctive* mood represents a thing under a condition, supposition, motive, wish, &c., and is preceded by a conjunction expressed or understood, and followed by another verb; as, If thy presence *go* not with us, *carry* us not up hence.

The *Imperative* mood commands, exhorts, entreats, or permits; as, *Do* this; *Remember* thy Creator; *hear*, O my people; *go*.

The *Infinitive* mood expresses a thing in a general manner, without distinction of number or person, and commonly has *to* before it; as, *To Love*.

The order of the moods and tenses of verbs are inserted here so long as to commit them to memory. He ought therefore getting the definition of a verb, to proceed to the induction of it without delay; and when he comes to the exercises on the verbs, he can look back to the definition of a verb active, &c., as he may require.

Voices, Moods,

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Of TENSES, or DISTINCTIONS of TIME.

The *Present tense* expresses what is going on just now; as, I love you; I strike the table.

The *Past tense* represents the action or event either as passed and finished; as, He broke the bottle and spilled the brandy; or it represents the action as unfinished at a certain time past; as, My father was coming home when I met him.

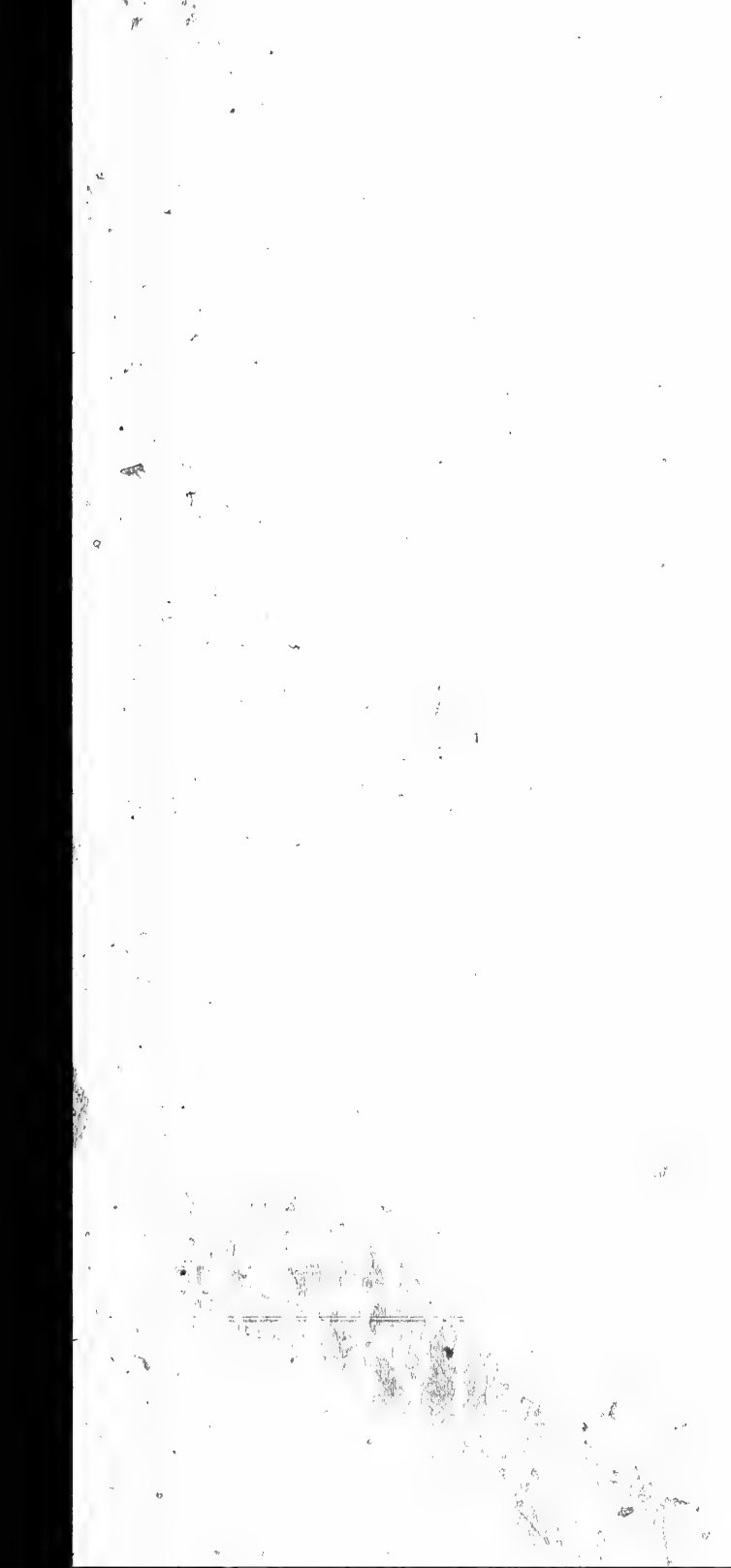
The *Perfect tense* implies that an action has just now, or lately, been quite finished; as, John has cut his finger; I have sold my horse.

The *Pluperfect tense* represents a thing as past, before another event happened; as, All the judges had taken their places before Sir Roger came.

The *Future* represents the action as yet to come; as, I will see you again, and your heart shall rejoice.

The *Future perfect* intimates that the action will be fully accomplished, at, or before the time of another future action or event; as, I shall have got my lesson before ten o'clock to-morrow.

* Mr. Walker and others have divided the first future into the *future preceding*, and the *future promising* or *commanding*. That this distinction is absolutely necessary, as Mr. Walker asserts, is exceedingly questionable; for when a learner has occasion to use the future tense, this division will not in the least assist him in determining whether he ought to use *will* rather than *shall*. As—There are this division serves no useful purpose.



ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

REMARKS ON SOME OF THE TENSES.

ON THE PRESENT.

1. The *Present Tense* is used to express a *habit* or *custom*, as, *He smokes*; *She goes* to church. It is sometimes applied to persons long since dead, when the narration of their actions excites our passions; as, "Nero is abhorred for his cruelty." "Milton is admired for his sublimity."

2. In historical narration, it is beautifully used for the *Past Tense*; as, "Cæsar leaves Gaul, crosses the Rubicon, and enters Italy with five thousand men." It is sometimes used with fine effect for the *Perfect*; as, "In the book of Genesis; Moses tells us who were the descendants of Abraham," for *has told* us.

3. When preceded by such words as *when*, *before*, as *soon as*, *after*, it expresses the relative time of a *future* action; as, *When he comes*, he will be welcome. As soon as the post arrives, the letters will be delivered.

4. In the *continuous*, *progressive*, or *compound form*, it expresses an action *beginning* and *going on* *fast now*, but not complete; as, *I am studying* my lesson; *he is writing* a letter.

ON THE PAST.

The *Past Tense* is used when the action or state is limited by the circumstances of *time* or *place*; as, "We saw him yesterday." "We were in bed when he arrived." Here the words *yesterday* and *when* limit the action and state to a particular time.—After death all agents are spoken of in the *Past Tense*, because time is limited and defined by the life of the person; as, "Mary Queen of Scots was remarkable for her beauty."

This tense is peculiarly appropriated to the *narrative style*, because all narration implies some *circumstance*; as, "Socrates refused to adore false gods." Here the period of Socrates' life being a limited part of past time, circumscribes the narration.—It is improper then to say of one already dead, "He has been much admired; he has done much good," but "He was much admired; he did much good."

Although the *Past Tense* is used when the action is *circumstantially* expressed by a word or sentiment that limits the time of the action to some definite portion of past time, yet with words as *often*, *sometimes*, *many a time*, *frequently*, and similar vague intimations of time, except in narrations, require the *perfect*, because they admit a certain latitude, and do not limit the action to any definite portion of past time; thus, "How often have we seen the proud despised."

ON THE PERFECT.

The *Perfect Tense* chiefly denotes the accomplishment of mere facts without any necessary relation to time or place, or any other circumstance of their existence; as, Philosophers *have endeavoured* to investigate the origin of evil. In general, however, it denotes:

1. An action newly finished; as, I *have heard* great news. The post *has arrived*, but *has brought* no letters for you.
2. An action done in a definite space of time (such as a day, a week, a year,) a part of which has yet to elapse; as, I *have spent* this day well.
3. An action perfected some time ago, but whose consequences extend to the present time; as, We *have neglected* our duty, and are therefore unhappy.

Duration, or existence, requires the *perfect*; as, He *has been* dead four days. We say, Cicero *has written* orations, because the orations are still in *existence*; but we cannot say, Cicero *has written* poems, because the poems do not exist; they are lost; therefore we must say, Cicero *wrote* poems.

The following are a few instances in which this tense is improperly used for the past:

"I have somewhere met with the epitaph of a charitable man, which *has* very much pleased me." Spect. No. 177. The latter part of this sentence is rather *narrative* than *assertive*; and therefore it should be, "which very much pleased me;" that is, *when I read it*.—"When that the poor hath cried, Cæsar hath wept." Shakspeare. The style is here *narrative*; Cæsar was dead; it should therefore be, "When the poor cried, Cæsar wept."—"Though in old age the circle of our pleasures is more contracted than it *has* formerly been, yet," &c. Blair, serm. 12. It should be, "than it formerly was;" because in old age, the former stages of life, contrasted with the present, convey an idea, not of *completion*, but of *limitation*, and thus become a subject of *narration* rather than of *assertion*. "I have known him, Eugenius, *when he has been* going to a play or an opera divert the money which was designed for that purpose, upon an object of charity whom he *has met with* in the street." Spect. No. 177. It should be, "when he was going," and "whom he met with in the street;" because the actions are *circumstantially* related by the phrases, *when going to a play and in the street*.

ON THE FUTURE PERFECT.

Upon more careful reflection, it appears to me that the Second Future should have *will* or *shall* in all the persons, as in the *first*. Mr Murray has excluded *will* from the

first person, and *shall* from the second and third, because they appear to him to be incorrectly applied; and in the examples which he has adduced, they are incorrectly applied; but this is not a sufficient reason for excluding them altogether from every sentence. The fault is in the writer; he has applied them wrong, a thing that is often done with *will* and *shall* in the first future as well as in the second. If I am at liberty to use *will* in the first future, to intimate my resolution to perform a future action; as, "I will go to church; for I am resolved to go," why should I not employ *will* in the second future, to intimate my resolution or determination to have an action finished before a specified future time? Thus, "I will have written my letters before supper;" that is, I am determined to have my letters finished before supper. Were the truth of this affirmation, respecting the time of finishing the letters, called in question, the propriety of using *will* in the first person would be unquestionable; then, You will not have finished your letters before supper, I am sure. Yes, I will. Will what? Will have finished my letters. *Will* is employed; and it is

Shall, in like manner, may with propriety be applied to the second and third person. In the third person, for instance, if I say, "He will have paid me his bill before June," I merely foretell what he will have done; but that is not what I intended to say. I meant to convey the idea, that since I have found him so dilatory, I will compel him to pay it before June; and as this was my meaning, I should have employed *shall*, as in the first future, and said, "He shall have paid me his bill before June." It is true, that we seldom use this future; we rather express the idea as nearly as we can, by the first future, and say, "He shall pay his bill before June;" but when we do use the second future, it is evident, I trust, from the examples just given, that *shall* and *will* should be applied in it, exactly as they are in the first. See 1 Cor. xiv. 24; Luke xvii. 10.

OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

The auxiliary verbs, as they are called, such as, *Do*, *Shall*, *will*, *may*, *can*, and *must*, are in reality *separative* verbs, and were originally used as such, having after them, either the Past Participle, or the Infinitive Mood, with the *to* prepended, for the sake of sound, as it is after *did*, *dare*, &c. (see Syntax, Rule VI.) Thus, I have loved. We may be

the first of the auxiliary verbs, which are called the auxiliary verbs, and were originally used as such, having after them, either the Past Participle, or the Infinitive Mood, with the *to* prepended, for the sake of sound, as it is after *did*, *dare*, &c. (see Syntax, Rule VI.) Thus, I have loved. We may be

and third, because applied; and in the are incorrectly ap- for excluding them salt is in the writer; it is often done with as in the second.

future, to int- uation; as, "I will why should I not mate my resolution before a speci- written my letters to have my letters of this affirmation, or, called in ques- for person would have finished your I will. Will what?

riety be applied to ed person; for in- re his bill before re done; but that convey the idea. I will compel him my meaning; I future, and said, the

we rather ex- for future, and at when we do use om the examples lled in it, exactly; Luke xvii. 10.

uch as, Do, shall, or its verbs, and them, either the with the to sup- or did, dare, &c.

We may to

These verbs are always joined in this manner either to the Infinitive or participle; and although this would be a simpler way of parsing the verb than the common, yet in compliment perhaps to the Greek and Latin grammarians in general consider the auxiliary and the following verb in the Infinitive or participle as one verb, and parse and construe it accordingly.

Several of the auxiliaries in the Potential mood refer to present, past, and future time. This needs not excite sur- prises, for even the Present Indicative can be made to ex- press former time as well as the Future itself. Thus, "He

next time is expressed in the following sentence: "I wish he could or would come just now."

Past time is expressed with the similar auxiliaries; as, "It was my desire that he should or would come yester- day."

Future—I am anxious that he should or would come to- morrow. If he come, I may speak to him. If he would delay his journey a few days, I might, could, would, or should accompany him.

Although such examples as these are commonly adduced as proofs that these auxiliaries refer to present, past, and future time, yet I think it is pretty evident that might, could, would, and should, with may and can, merely express liberty, ability, will, and duty, without any reference to time at all, and that the precise time is generally determined by the drift or scope of the sentence, or rather by the adverb or participle that is subjoined or understood, and not by these auxiliaries.

Must and ought, for instance, merely imply necessity, and obligation, without any necessary relation to time; for when I say, "I must do it," must merely denotes the necessity I am under, and do the present time, which might easily be made future, by saying, "I must do it next week," here fu- ture time is expressed by next week, and not by must. If I say, "I must have done it," here must merely expresses necessity, as before, and I have done, the past time. "These ought ye to do;" here ought merely denotes obligation, and do the present time. "These ought ye to have done;" here ought merely expresses duty or obligation, as before; but the time of its existence is denoted as past, by I have done, and not by ought, as Mr. Murray and many others say.

As must will not admit of the infinitive after it, and is even preceded or succeeded by the sign of the infinitive, it has been considered an ab- solute auxiliary, like may or can, belonging to the Potential Mood. Ought, on the contrary, is an independent verb, though defective, and always governs another verb in the Infinitive.

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY. PRODOMYTE HELIDRE OF WILL AND SHALL.

Will, in the first person singular and plural, intimates resolution and promising; as, *I will* not let thee go except thou bless me: *We will* go. *I will* make of thee a great nation.

Will, in the second and third person, commonly *foretells* as, He *will* reward the righteous. You, or they, *will* be very happy there.

Shall, in the first person, only *foretells*, as, I, or we, *shall* to-morrow. In the second and third person, *SHALL* promises, commands, or threatens; as, They, or you, *shall* be rewarded. Thou *shalt* not steal. The soul that sinneth, it *shall* die.

But this must be understood of affirmative sentences only, for when the sentence is interrogative, just the reverse commonly takes place; as, *Shall* I send you a little of the pie? i.e. *will* you permit me to send it? *Will* James return to-morrow? i.e. do you expect him?

When the second and third person are represented as the subjects of their own expressions, or their own thoughts, *SHALL* *foretells*, as in the first person; as, "He says, *he shall* be wiser by this bargain," "Do you suppose you *shall* go?" and *WILL* promises, as in the first person; as, "He says *he will* bring Pope's Homer to-morrow." You say you *will* certainly come.

Of *SHALL*, it may be remarked, that it never expresses the *will* or resolution of its Nominative; Thus, *I shall* fall; Thou *shalt* love thy neighbour; *He shall* be rewarded; express no resolution on the part of *I*, thou, *he*.

Did *will*, on the contrary, always intimate the resolution of its Nominative, the difficulty of applying *will* and *shall* would be at an end; but this cannot be said; for though *will* in the first person always expresses the resolution of its Nominative, yet in the second and third person it does not *always* *foretell*, but often intimates the resolution of its Nominative as strongly as it does in the first person; thus, *He will* not come unto me *that* ye may have life. *He will* not perform the duty of my husband's brother. *Deut. xxv. 7*; see also verse 9. Accordingly *would*, the past time of *will*, is used in the same manner; as, And he *would* be angry, and *would* not go in. *Luke xv. 28*.

Should and *would* are subject to the same rules as *shall* and *will*, they are generally attended with a supposition; as, *Were* I to run, *I should* soon be fatigued, &c.

Should is often used instead of *ought*, to express duty or obligation; as, *We should* remember the poor; *We ought* to obey God rather than men.

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commonly for *thou*
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... always for all, but
... as strongly as it
... come unto me that
... duty of my hus-
... e. Accordingly
... manner; as,
... Luke xv. 23.
... me rules as shall
... a suppositive;
... ed, &c.
... express duty or
... peer; We ought

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

OF VERBS.

TO LOVE. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Singular. Plural.
I love. We love.
Thou lovest. You love.
He loves or loveth. They love.

1. person I love
2. Thou lovest
3. He loves or loveth
1. We love
2. You love
3. They love

PAST TENSE.

Singular. Plural.
I loved. We loved.
Thou lovedst. You loved.
He loved. They loved.

1. I loved
2. Thou lovedst
3. He loved
1. We loved
2. You loved
3. They loved

Its signs are, *have, hast, has, or hath.*

Singular. Plural.
I have loved. We have loved.
Thou hast loved. You have loved.
He has or hath loved. They have loved.

1. I have loved
2. Thou hast loved
3. He has or hath loved
1. We have loved
2. You have loved
3. They have loved

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular. Plural.
I had loved. We had loved.
Thou hadst loved. You had loved.
He had loved. They had loved.

1. I had loved
2. Thou hadst loved
3. He had loved
1. We had loved
2. You had loved
3. They had loved

FUTURE TENSE.

Signs, *shall or will.*

1. I shall or will love
2. Thou shalt or wilt love
3. He shall or will love
1. We shall or will love
2. You shall or will love
3. They shall or will love

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

FUTURE PERFECT.

[See pages 23, 24.]

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Shall or will have loved | 1. Shall or will have loved |
| 2. Shalt or wilt have loved | 2. Shall or will have loved |
| 3. Shall or will have loved | 3. Shall or will have loved |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Signs, may, can, or must.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. May or can* love | 1. May or can love |
| 2. Mayst or canst love | 2. May or can love |
| 3. May or can love | 3. May or can love |

PAST.

Signs, might, could, would, or should.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Might, could, would, or should love | 1. Might, could, would, or should love |
| 2. Mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst love | 2. Might, could, would, or should love |
| 3. Might, could, would, or should love | 3. Might, could, would, or should love |

Signs, may, can, or must have.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. May or can* have loved | 1. May or can have loved |
| 2. Mayst or canst have loved | 2. May or can have loved |
| 3. May or can have loved | 3. May or can have loved |

* That, although it belongs as properly to the present and perfect potential as may or can, has been omitted for want of room; but in going over these tenses, with the auxiliaries, one by one, it is easy to add it to them: I *might* have, Thou *couldst* have, &c. See also note, p. 22.

Signs; might, could, would, or should have.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Might, could, would, or
should have loved: | 1. Might, could, would, or
should have loved: |
| 2. Might, &c., have loved: | 2. Might have loved: |
| 3. Might have loved: | 3. Might have loved: |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. If I love | 1. If we love |
| 2. If thou love | 2. If you love |
| 3. If he love | 3. If they love |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. Love, or love thou, or
do thou love† | 2. Love, or love ye or you,
or do ye love |
|--|--|

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, To love.

Perfect, To have loved.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Loving. Past, Loved. Perfect, Having loved.†

The remaining tenses of the subjunctive mood are, in every respect, similar to the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood, with the addition to the verb of a conjunction expressed or implied, denoting a condition, motion, wish, or suggestion. See p. 22, note 2d.

The imperative mood is not confined to three persons. In strict propriety, it has only the second person in both numbers. For when I say, Let me love: I mean, Permit thou me to love. Hence, let me love is construed thus: let thou me (th) love, or do thou let me (th) love. To the sign of the infinitive, is not need after let. See Syntax, §. VI. No one will say that permit (me to love) is the first person singular, imperative mood; then, why should let (me to love) which is exactly similar, be called the first person? The Latin verb wants the first person, and if it has the third, it has also a different construction from it, which is not the case in the English verb. See the Essay on the Latin Infinitive, p. 112.

Exercises on the Tenses of Verbs, and Cases of Nouns and Pronouns.

* We love him; James loves me; it amuses him; we shall conduct them; they will divide the spoil; soldiers should defend their country; friends invite friends; she can read her lesson; she may play a tune; you might please her; thou mayst ask him; he may have betrayed us; we might have diverted the children; John can deliver the message.

I love; we love; love; reprove thou; has loved; we tied the knot; if we love; if thou love; they could have commanded armies; to love; to baptize; to have loved; loved; loving; to survey; having surveyed; write a letter; read your lesson; then hast obeyed my voice; honour thy father.

The teacher, if he chooses, may now acquaint the learner with the difference between the Nominative and the Objective.

The Nominative does; the Objective is acted upon: as, He cuts apples. The Nominative commonly comes before the verb, the Objective after it.

Concerning pronouns, it may be observed, that the first speaks; the second is spoken to; and the third (or any noun) is spoken of.

* We may parse the first sentence, for example. *We*, the first personal pronoun, plural, masculine or feminine, the Nominative; *love*, a verb active, the first person, plural, present, Indicative; *him*, the third personal pronoun, singular, masculine, the Objective.

QUESTIONS WHICH SHOULD BE PUT TO THE PUPILS.

How do you know that *we* is plural? *Ans.* Because *we* is Nominative is plural. How do you know that *love* is the first person? *Ans.* Because *we* is the first personal pronoun, and the verb is always of the same number and person with the noun or pronoun which it governs. *How do you know that him is singular?* *Ans.* Because *him* is the third personal pronoun, singular, masculine, the Objective.

Many of the phrases in this page may be converted into questions of a different kind; thus the meaning of the sentence, *We love him*, may be expressed by the passive voice, as *He is loved by us*. It may also be turned into a question, as *Who loves him?* or *By whom is he loved?* These are a few of the ways of turning the sentences into questions; and the variety of methods thus very frequently and ingeniously may invent and adopt to engage the attention and improve the understanding of his pupils, is past finding out.

KEY.

Verbs, and Cases

... it supposes
they will divide
of their country;
... please her;
have betrayed
the children;

... has
e love; in thou
led armies; to
loved; loving;
write a letter;
ayed my voice;

the learner with the
ive.
as, He can apply.
verb, the Objective
the first speaks; the
spoken of.

... line or feminine, the
verb, plural, present,
... of initials, ...
... first person? ...
... verb is always to
...
... may be

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

Of VERBS.

TO BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE	
Singular.	Plural.
1. I am	1. We are
2. Thou art	2. You are
3. He is	3. They are

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I was	1. We were
2. Thou wast	2. You were
3. He was	3. They were

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I have been	1. We have been
2. Thou hast been	2. You have been
3. He has been	3. They have been

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I had been	1. We had been
2. Thou hadst been	2. You had been
3. He had been	3. They had been

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I shall or will be	1. We shall or will be
2. Thou shalt or wilt be	2. You shall or will be
3. He shall or will be	3. They shall or will be

* Put *looking* after *am, are, &c.* and you make it an *Active verb* in the *progressive form*—*I am looking, thou art looking, he is looking, &c.*—P. 20.

Put *look* after *am, are, &c.* and you will make it a *Passive verb*—*I am looked at, thou art looked at, he is looked at, &c.*

OF VERBS.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Shall or will have been | 1. Shall or will have been |
| 2. Shalt or wilt have been | 2. Shall or will have been |
| 3. Shall or will have been | 3. Shall or will have been |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. May* or can be | 1. May or can be |
| 2. Mayst or canst be | 2. May or can be |
| 3. May or can be | 3. May or can be |

PAST.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Might, <i>do</i> , be | 1. Might be |
| 2. Mightst be | 2. Might be |
| 3. Might be | 3. Might be |

PERFECT.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. May or can have been | 1. May or can have been |
| 2. Mayst or canst have been | 2. May or can have been |
| 3. May or can have been | 3. May or can have been |

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Might have been | 1. Might have been |
| 2. Mightst have been | 2. Might have been |
| 3. Might have been | 3. Might have been |

* See Note, p. 22; also Note 21, p. 27.

all or will have been
all or will have been
all or will have been
DD.

or can be
or can be
or can be

ht be
ht be
ht be

or can have been
or can have been
or can have been

have been
have been
have been

OF VERBS.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense
1. If we be
2. If you be
3. If they be
Singular.
1. If I were
2. If you were
3. If he were
Plural.
1. If we were
2. If you were
3. If they were

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Be, or be thou
Be, or be ye
Be, or be ye

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense
1. If we be
2. If you be
3. If they be
Singular.
1. If I be
2. If you be
3. If he be
Plural.
1. If we be
2. If you be
3. If they be

PARTICIPLES.

Present Participle
Past Participle
Having Participle

should be
or to the corresponding tenses of the Indicative Mood. But some
say, that the Future Perfect, when used with a conjunction, is used
in all the persons thus, If I shall have loved, If thou shalt have
loved, If he shall have loved, If we, you or they shall have loved.
The same rule applies to the Future Perfect Passive, If I shall have been loved, If thou shalt have been loved, If he shall have been loved, If we, you or they shall have been loved.

OF VERBS.

Exercises on the Verb To BE.

Am, is, art, wast, are, I was, they were, we are, hast been, has been, we have been, hadst been, he had been, you have been, she has been, we were, they had been.

I shall be, shalt be, we will be, thou wilt be, they shall be, it will be, thou wilt have been, we have been, they will have been, we shall have been, am, it is.

I can be, mayst be, canst be, she may be, you may be, he must be, they should be, mightst be, he would be, it could be, wouldst be, you could be, he may have been, wast.

We may have been, mayst have been, they can have been, I might have been, you should have been, wouldst have been, (if) thou be, we be, he be, thou wert, we were, I be.

Be thou, be, to be, being, to have been, if I be, be ye, been, be, having been, if we be, if they be, to be.

Snow is white; he was a good man; we have been younger; she has been happy; it had been late; we are old; you will be wise; it will be time; if they be thine; be cautious; be heedful, youth; * we may be rich; they should be virtuous; thou mightst be wiser; they must have been excellent scholars; they might have been powerful.

* *Be* here is properly in the *Present* case. *Whence* is immediately adjoined, the *Present* is used in English as well as in Greek, Latin, &c.

To Be.

as, they were, we
have been, hadst
e been, she has

ill be, thou wilt
thou wilt have
have been, we

be, she may be,
they should be,
said be, wouldst
been, wast.

have been, they
en, you should
(if) thou be,
e, I be.

have been, if
een, if we be,
d e

good man; we
een happy; it
will be wise;
; be cautious;
ne rich; they
st be wiser;
cholars; they

Whatever is said
English or
in the

PROLOGUE TO THE
ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

OF VERBS.

LOVED.

PASSIVE VOICE

INDICATIVE MOOD

PRESENT TENSE.

- Singular.*
1. Am loved
2. Art loved
3. Is loved

- Plural.*
1. Are loved
2. Are loved
3. Are loved

PAST TENSE.

- Singular.*
1. Was loved
2. Wast loved
3. Was loved

- Plural.*
1. Were loved
2. Were loved
3. Were loved

PERFECT TENSE.

- Singular.*
1. Have been loved
2. Hast been loved
3. Has been loved

- Plural.*
1. Have been loved
2. Have been loved
3. Have been loved

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

- Singular.*
1. Had been loved
2. Hadst been loved
3. Had been loved

- Plural.*
1. Had been loved
2. Had been loved
3. Had been loved

FUTURE TENSE.

- Singular.*
1. Shall or will be loved
2. Shall or will be loved
3. Shall or will be loved

- Plural.*
1. Shall or will be loved
2. Shall or will be loved
3. Shall or will be loved

A Passive Verb is formed by putting the Past Participle of the Verb after the Verb to be through all its moods and tenses.



Of VERBS.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Shall or will have been loved | 1. Shall or will have been loved |
| 2. Shalt or wilt have been loved | 2. Shall or will have been loved |
| 3. Shall or will have been loved | 3. Shall or will have been loved |

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. May or can be loved | 1. May or can be loved |
| 2. Mayst or canst be loved | 2. May or can be loved |
| 3. May or can be loved | 3. May or can be loved |

PAST.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Might, &c., be loved | 1. Might be loved |
| 2. Mightst be loved | 2. Might be loved |
| 3. Might be loved | 3. Might be loved |

PERFECT.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. May, &c., have been loved | 1. May have been loved |
| 2. Mayst have been loved | 2. May have been loved |
| 3. May have been loved | 3. May have been loved |

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Might, &c., have been loved | 1. Might have been loved |
| 2. Mightst have been loved | 2. Might have been loved |
| 3. Might have been loved | 3. Might have been loved |

Plural.
shall or will have been
loved
shall or will have been
loved
shall or will have been
loved

Plural.
may or can be loved
may or can be loved
may or can be loved

Plural.
might be loved
might be loved
might be loved

Plural.
may have been loved
may have been loved
may have been loved

Plural.
light have been love
light have been love
light have been love

Of VERBS.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. If I be loved	1. If we be loved
2. If thou be loved	2. If you be loved
3. If he be loved	3. If they be loved

PAST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. If I were loved	1. If we were loved
2. If thou wert loved	2. If you were loved
3. If he were loved	3. If they were loved

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
2. Be thou loved	2. Be ye or you loved

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i> To be loved	<i>Perfect.</i> To have been loved
-----------------------------	------------------------------------

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present.</i> Being loved.	<i>Perfect.</i> Having been loved.
<i>Past.</i> Been loved	

The pupil may at times be requested to throw out *if*, and *if* *may*, though, whether, or *lest*, in its place.
 After the pupil is expert in going over the moods of the verb, they are, he may be taught to omit all the auxiliaries but *one*, and to over the verb thus: *Present Potential*, I *may* love; thou *mayest* love; he *may* love, &c.; and then with the *past* auxiliary, thus: I *could* love; thou *couldst* love; he *could* love, &c.; and then with *must*, thus: I *must* love; thou *mustst* love; he *must* love, &c.; and then with the auxiliaries of the *Future Potential*, thus: I *might* love; thou *mightest* love, &c.

Of VERBS.

Exercises on the Verb Passive.

They are loved; we are loved; thou art loved; it is loved; she was loved; he has been loved; you have been loved; I have been loved; thou hadst been loved; we shall be loved; thou wilt be loved; they will be loved; I shall have been loved; you will have been loved.

He can be loved; thou mayst be loved; she must be loved; they might be loved; ye would be loved; they should be loved; I could be loved; thou canst have been loved; it may have been loved; you might have been loved; if I be loved; *thou wert loved; we be loved; you be loved; they be loved.—Be thou loved; be ye loved.—To be loved; loved; having been loved; to have been loved; being loved.

Promiscuous Exercises on Verbs, and Cases of Nouns and Pronouns.

Tie John's shoes; this is Jane's bonnet; ask mamma; he has learned his lessons; she invited him; your father may commend you; he was baptized; the minister baptized him; we should have delivered our message; papa will reprove us; divide the apples; the captain had commanded his soldiers to pursue the enemy; Eliza diverted her brother; a hunter killed a hare; were I loved; were we good; we should be happy.†

† A conjunction is frequently to be understood here.
† See exercises of a different sort, page 52.

Verb Passive.

is loved; thou art
as loved; he has
on loved; I have
on loved; we shall
ved; they will be
ed; you will have

must be loved; she
e loved; ye would
oved; I could be
n loved; it may
have been loved;
ed; we be loved;
—Be thou loved;
; loved; having
ed; being loved.

Verbs, and Cases
nouns.

Jane's bonnet;
his lessons; she
commend you;
baptized him;
message; papa
pples; the cap
ra to pursue the
other; a hunter
were we good;

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

OF VERBS.

The Verb may be conjugated through
the verb To be. This is called the *Progressive form*;
because it expresses the continuation of action or state.

Present.

I am loving
Thou art loving
He is loving, &c.

Past.

I was loving
Thou wast loving
He was loving, &c.

The Present and Past Indicatives are also conjugated
with the assistance of do, called the *emphatic form*: Thus,—

Present.

I do love
Thou dost love
He does love, &c.

Past.

I did love
Thou didst love
He did love, &c.

RULE I.

Verbs ending in ss, sh, ch, &c. form the third
singular of the Present Indicative, by adding *s*: Thus,—
He dresses—marches—brushes—fixes—goes.

RULE II.

Verbs in *y*, change *y* into *i* before the terminations *es*, *est*,
th, and *ed*; but not before *ing*: Thus,—
I try, thou tryest, he tries, we try, ye try, they try.
I pray, thou prayest, he prays, we pray, ye pray, they pray.

Try, triest, tries, or trieth. Past. Tried. Part. Trying.
Pray, prayest, prays, or prayeth. Past. Prayed. Part. Praying.

RULE III.

Verbs in *ss*, change *ss* into *z* before the terminations *es*, *est*,
th, and *ed*; but not before *ing*: Thus,—
I buzz, thou buzzest, he buzzes, we buzz, ye buzz, they buzz.
I buzz, thou buzzest, he buzzes, we buzz, ye buzz, they buzz.

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

A *regular verb* is one that forms its *past tense* and *past participle* by adding *d* or *ed* to the present: as, *Love, loved, loved*.

An *irregular verb* is one that does not form both its *past tense* and *past participle* by adding *d* or *ed* to the present; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Abide	abode	abode
Am	was	been
Arise	arose	arisen
Awake	awoke R*	awaked
Bear, to bring forth	bore, † bare	börn
Bear, to carry	bore, bare	börn
Beat	beat	beaten, or beat
Begin	began	begun
Bend	bent R	bent R
Bereave	bereft R	bereft R
Beseech	besought	besought
Bid, for	bad, bade	bidden
Bind, un-	bound	bound
Bite	bit	bitten, bit
Bleed	bled	bled
Blow	blew	blown
Break	broke	broken
Breed	bred	bred

* These verbs which are conjugated regularly, as well as irregularly, are marked with small circles. There is now more need than ever.

that forms its past
adding *ed* or *ed* to
loved,
that does not form
participle by add-
ing *ed*.

Past Participle.

abode
been
arisen
awaked
borne
borne
beaten, or beat
begun
bent
bereft
besought
bidden
bound
bitten, bit
bled
blown
broken
bred

Of Irregular Verbs.

Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
Bring	brought	brought
Build, re-	built	built
Burst	burst	burst
Buy	bought	bought
Cast	cast	cast
Catch	caught	caught
Chide	chid	chidden, or
Choose	chose	chosen [chid]
Cleave, to adhere	clave	cleaved
Cleave, to split	clove, or	cloven, or cleft
Cling	clung	cleft
Clothe	clothed	clad
Comp, be-	came	come
Cost	cost	cost
Crow	crew	crowed
Creep	crept	crept
Cut	cut	cut
Dare, to venture	durst	dared
Dare, to challenge	dared	dared
Deal	dealt	dealt
Dig	dug, or dig	dug, or digged
Do, mis un-	did	done
Draw, with-	drew	drawn
Drink	drank	drank

I have examined the list of irregular verbs, and find it to be correct. The list is taken from the "Etymology of the English Language," by K. 125.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

Present	Past	Past Participle
Drive	drove	driven
Dwell	dwelt	dwelt R—p. 41, 18
Eat	ate*	eaten*
Fall, be	fell	fallen
Feed	fed	fed
Feel	felt	felt
Fight	fought	fought
Find	found	found
Flee	fled	fled
Fling	flung	flung
Fly	flew	flown
Forbear	forbore	forborne
Forget	forgot	forgotten, forgot
Forsake	forsook	forsaken
Freeze	froze	frozen
Get, be	got	got, gotten†
Gild	gilt	gilt
Gird, be	girt	girt
Give, for	gave	given
Go	went	gone
Grave, be	graved	graven
Grind	ground	ground
Grow	grew	grown

* I have excluded eat as the Past and Past Participle of this verb, for though sometimes used by Milton and a few others, the use of it does not rest on good authority, and this verb is sufficiently irregular already.

† Got and gotten often used in the language for give and given.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

Past Participle.

driven
welt r—p. 41, 12
aten*
allen
d
lt
ought
und
ed
ung
own
rbörne
rgotten, forgot
rsaken
ozen
t, gotten
t r
rt
en
ne
aven
ound
own

Participle of the verb
w others, the use of it
is consistently irregular

Present.

Hang
Have
Hear
Hew, rough
Hide
Hit
Hold, be-with
Hurt
Keep
Knit
Know
Lade
Lay, in-
Lead, mis-
Leave
Lend
Let
Lie, to lie down
Load
Lose
Lose
Lean
Lest
Low

Past.

hung
had
heard
hewed
hid
hit
held
hurt
kept
knit r
knew
laded
laid
led
left
lent
let
lay
loaded
lost
made
meant
met
mowed

Past Participle

hung*
had
heard
hewn r
hidden or hid
hit
held
hurt
kept
knit or knitted
known
laden
laid
led
left
lent
let
lain or lien
laden r
lost
made
meant
met
mown

* Hence, to take away the by hanging, is regular; as The robber was hanged. But the verb was hanged in the past tense, and the participle hanging.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Pay, re-	paid	paid
Put	put	put
Quit	quit, or quitted	quit R
Read	read	read
Rend	rent	rent
Rid	rid	rid
Ride	rode	ridden or rode
Ring	rang, or rung*	rung
Rise, a-	rose	risen
Rive	rived	riven
Run	ran	run
Saw	sawed	sawn R
Say	said	said
See	saw	seen
Seek	sought	sought
Seethe	seethed, or sod	sodden
Sell	sold	sold
Send	sent	sent
Set, be-	set	set
Shake	shook.	shaken
Shape, mis-	shaped	shapen R
have	shaved	shaven R
Shear	shore R	shörn
Shed	shed	shed
Shine	shone R	shone R

* Where the past might be either *rang* or *rung*, we have given the preference, which it certainly ought to have.

VERBS.

Past Participle	
paid	
put	
quit R	
read	
rent	
rid	
ridden or rode	
rung	
risen	
riven	
run	
sawn R	
said	
seen	
sought	
sodden	
sold	
sent	
set	
shaken	
shapen R	
shaven R	
shörn	
shed	
shone n	

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

Present	Past	Past Participle
shoe	shod	shod
shoot	shot	shot
show*	showed	shown
shrink	shrank, or shrunk	shrunk
shred	shred	shred
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang, or sung	sung
sink	sank, or sunk	sunk
sit	sat	sat, or sitten†
slay	slew	slain
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slidden
sling	slang, or slung	slung
slink	slank, or slunk	slunk
slit	slit, or slitted	slit, or slitted
smite	smote	smitten
sow	sowed	sown R
spoke, be	spoke, spake	spoken
speed	sped	sped
spend, mis	spent	spent
spill	spilt R	spilt R
spin	span, or spun	spun
spit, be	spat, or spit	spitten, or spitt†

* Or show, shew, shewe—pronounced show, &c. See Note next page.
 † Many authors, both here and in America, use *sate* as the Past tense of *eat*; but this is improper, as it is apt to be confounded with *sate*, *sated*, &c. *Sat* and *sitten* are preferable, though *sitt* is also used.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

Present.	Past.	Past Participle
Split	split	split
Spread, <i>be-</i>	spread	spread
Spring	sprang, or sprung	sprung
Stand, <i>with, &c.</i>	stood	stood
Steal	stole	stolen
Stick	stuck	stuck
Sting	stung	stung
Stink	stank, or stunk	stunk
Stride, <i>be-</i>	strode, or strid	stridden
Strike	struck	struck, strick
String	strang, or strung	strung
Strive	strove	striven
Strew, * <i>be-</i>	strewed	strewed
Strow	strowed	strown, or strowed
Swear	swore, or aware	swörn
Sweat	swëat	swëat
Sweep	swept	swept
Swell	swelled	swollen
Swim	swam, or swum	swum
Swing	swang, or swung	swung
Take, <i>be, &c.</i>	took	taken
Teach, <i>mis-re-</i>	taught	taught
Tear, <i>un-</i>	tore	törn
Tell	told	told
Think, <i>be-</i>	thought	thought

* *swear* and *swore* are given only to *sworn* and *swörn*, as they are pronounced.

Past Participle

split	80
spread	100
sprung	*wo
stood	100
stolen	100
stuck	100
stung	100
stunk	100
stridden	[er
struck, stricken	100
strung	100
striven	100
strewed	100
strrown, or strawed	100
sworn	100
sweat	100
swept	100
swollen	100
swum	100
swung	100
taken	100
taught	100
torn	-ed, 100
told	100
thought	100

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Thrive	throve	thriven
Throw	threw	thrown
Thrust	thrust	thrust
Tread	trod	trodden
Wax	waxed	waxen
Wear	wore	worn
Weave	wove	woven
Weep	wept	wept
Win	won	won
Wind	wound	wound
Work	wrought	wrought, worked
Wring	wrung	wrung
Write	wrote	written

DEFECTIVE VERBS

Are those which want some of their moods and tenses.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Can	could		Shall	should	
May	might		Will	would	
Must	must		Wis	wis	
Ought	ought		Wit or	wot	
	ought				

EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

Name the Past Tense and Past Participle of
 Take, drive, creep, begin, abide, buy, bring,
 rise, catch, bereave, am, burst, draw, drink,
 fly, flee, fall, get, give, go, feel, forsake, grow,
 have, hear, hide, keep, know, loan, pay, ride,
 sing, run, shake, seek, sell, see, sit, slay, slide.

Of ADVERBS.

An *adverb* is a word joined to a *verb*, an *adjective*, or another *adverb*, to express some quality or circumstance of *time*, *place*, or *manner*, respecting it; as, Ann speaks *distinctly*; she is *remarkably* diligent, and reads *very* *correctly*.

A LIST OF ADVERBS.

* So, no, not, nay, yea, yes, too, well, up, very, forth, how, why, far, now, then, ill, soon, much, here, there, where, when, whence, thence, still, ~~more~~, most, little, less, least, thus, since, ever, never, while, whilst, once, twice, thrice, first, scarcely, quite, rather, again, ago, seldom, often, indeed, exceedingly, already, hither, thither, whither, doubtless, haply, perhaps, enough, daily, always, sometimes, almost, alone, peradventure, backward, forward, upward, downward, together, apart, asunder, viz., to and fro, in fine.

* *As* and *so*, without a corresponding *as* or *so*, are adverbs. The generality of those words that end in *ly*, are adverbs of manner or quality. They are formed from adjectives by adding *ly*; as, from *foolish* comes *foolishly*.

The compounds of *here*, *there*, *where*, and *hither*, *thither*, and *whither*, are all adverbs; except *therefore* and *wherefore*, occasionally conjunctions.

Some adverbs are compared like adjectives; as, *often*, *often*, *often*, *est*. Such words as *asked*, *about*, *aground*, &c., are all adverbs. † When *more* and *most* qualify nouns, they are adjectives; but in every other situation they are adverbs.

An adjective, with a preposition before it, is by some called an *adverb*; as, *in general*, *de facto*, &c., i.e. *generally*, *factually*. It would be a piece of vexatious refinement to make children, in parsing, call *in general* an adverb, instead of *in* a preposition, *general* an adjective, having *very* or *very* understood. That such phrases are convertible into adverbs is not a good reason for calling them so.

There are many words that are sometimes used as adverbs; as, *I can more afraid than ever*; and sometimes as adjectives; as, *He has more said than wisdom*. — See next page.

ed to a verb, as
to express some
e, place, or man-
peaks distinctly;
I reads very cor-

BS.

es, too, well, up,
now, then, ill.
when, whence,
ttle, less, least,
e, whilst, once,
e, rather, again,
xceedingly, al-
ner, doubtless.
always, some-
ture, backward,
together, apart,

re adverbs
are adverbs of manner
y adding *ly*; as, from
r, *thither*, and *whither*,
occasionally conjunc-

often, *often*, *often*
are all adverbs.
are adjectives; but in
some called an ad-
verbally. It would be
n, in parsing, call *in*
general an adjective,
are considered into

is adverbs; as, I am
se; as, He has more

Exercises on ADVERBS, IRREGULAR VERBS, &c.

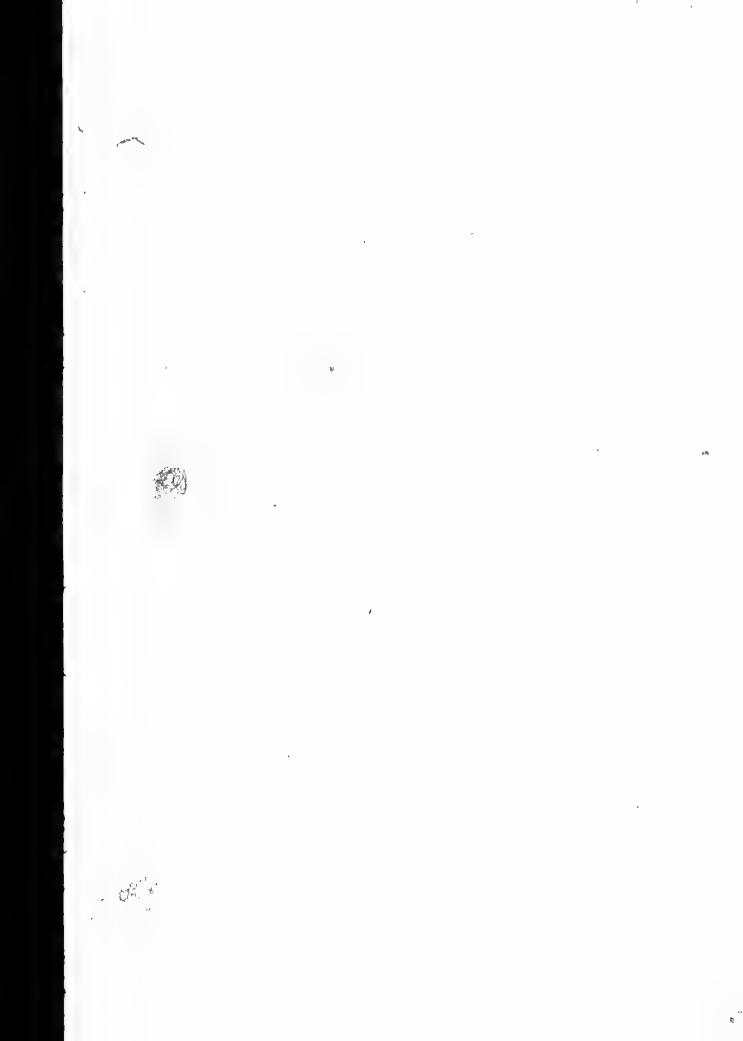
Immediately the cock crew. Peter wept
bitterly. He is here now. She went away
yesterday.* They came to-day. They will
perhaps buy some to-morrow. Ye shall know
hereafter. She sung sweetly. Cats soon learn
to catch mice. Mary rose up hastily. They
that have enough may soundly sleep. Cain
wickedly slew his brother. I saw him long
ago. He is a very good man. Sooner or
later all must die. You read too little. They
talk too much. James acted wisely. How
many lines can you repeat? You ran hastily.
He speaks fluently. Then were they glad.
He fell fast asleep. She should not hold her
head a-wry. The ship was driven ashore.
No, indeed. They are all alike. Let him
that is athirst drink freely. The oftener you
read attentively, the more you will improve.

OBSERVATIONS.

Much { 1. As an adverb; as, It is much better to give than to receive.
is { 2. As an adjective; as, In much wisdom is much grief.
and, { 3. As a noun; as, Where much is given, much is required.
In strict propriety, however, *much* can never be a noun, but an ad-
jective; for were the question to be asked, *Much what is given?* it
would be necessary to add a noun, and say, Where much grace is given,
much gratitude is required.

* *To-day*, *yesterday*, and *to-morrow*, are always nouns, for they are
parts of time; as, *Yesterday* is past, *to-day* is passing, and we may
never use *to-morrow*.—When these words answer to the question *when*,
they are governed by a preposition understood; as, When will John
come home? (on) *to-morrow*, for he went away (on) *yesterday*.
† *To*, before the infinitive of verbs, is an adverb; according to Johnson,
and according to Murray, a preposition. The two together may be called
the infinitive.

‡ *Enough* (to sufficiency) is here a noun. Its plural, *enoughs*, is applied
like many, to things that are numbered. *Enough*, an adjective, like
much, should perhaps be applied only to things that are weighed or
measured.



Of PREPOSITIONS.

A *Preposition* is a word put before nouns and pronouns, to show the relation between them; as, He sailed *from* Leith *to* London *in* two days.

A LIST OF PREPOSITIONS to be got accurately by heart.

About, above, according to, across, after, against, along, amid, amidst, among, amongst, around, at, athwart. Bating, before, behind, below, beneath, besides, beside, between, betwixt, beyond, by. Concerning. Down, during. Except, excepting. For, p. ^a b. from. In, into, instead of. Near, nigh. Of, off, on, over, out of. Past. Regarding, respecting, round. Since. Through, throughout, till, to, touching, towards.* Under, underneath, unto, up, upon. With, within, without.

OBSERVATIONS.

Every preposition requires an objective case after it.—When a preposition does not govern an objective case, it becomes an adverb; as, He rides *about*. But in such phrases as *cast up*, *hold out*, *fall on*, the words *up*, *out*, and *on*, must be considered as a part of the verb, rather than as prepositions or adverbs.

Some words are used as prepositions in one place, and as adverbs in another; thus, *before* is a preposition when it refers to place; as, He stood *before* the door; and an adverb when it refers to time; as, *Before* that Philip called thee, I saw thee. The word *before*, however, and others in similar situations, may still be considered as prepositions, if we supply an appropriate noun; as, *Before* the time that Philip, &c.

* *Towards* is a preposition, but *toward* is an adjective, and means, "Ready to do or learn; compliant with duty; not toward." *Toward* is sometimes improperly used for *towards*.

The inseparable Prepositions are omitted, because an explanation on them can impart no information without a previous knowledge of the radical word. Suppose the pupil told that *con* means *together*, will this explain *concede* to him? No: he must first be told that *con* signifies *to come*, and then *CON*, *together*. Would it not be better to tell him at once that *concede* means *to come or call together*?

Some grammarians distribute adverbs into classes, such as adverbs of motion, affirmation, &c.; prepositions into separable and inseparable; and conjunctions into seven classes, besides the five mentioned next page. Such a classification has been omitted here, because its utility is questionable.

put before nouns
relation between
eith to London in

accurately by heart.

to, across, after,
among, amongst,
before, behind,
de, between, be-
ng. Down, dur-
or, p. b. from.
igh. Of, off, on,
ding, respecting,
oughout, till, to,
nderneath, unto,
out.

a after it.—When a pro-
becomes an adverb; as,
up, hold out, fall on, the
part of the verb, rather

place, and as adverbs in
refers to place; as, He
sits to this; as, Before
ed before, however, and
dered as prepositions, if
time that Philip, &c.

n adjective, and means,
not toward." Toward

also an explanation on
vious knowledge of the
means together, will this
told that rose signifies
not be better to tell him

such as adverbs
separable and insepara-
the two mentions
used here, because it

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

A *Conjunction* is a word which joins words
and sentences together; as, You *and* I must
go to Leith; *but* Peter may stay at home.

A LIST OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Copulative.—Also, and, because, both, for,*
since, that, then, therefore, wherefore.

Disjunctive.—Although, as, as well as, but,
either, except, lest, neither, nor, notwithstand-
ing, or, provided, so, then, though, unless,
whether, yet.

EXERCISES ON CONJUNCTIONS, &c.

Though he was rich, yet for our sakes he
became poor. Blessed are the meek; for
they shall inherit the earth. The life is more
than meat, and the body is more than raiment.
Consider the ravens; for they neither sow nor
reap; which have neither store-house nor
barn; and God feedeth them. You are happy,
because you are good.

OBSERVATIONS.

Several words which are marked as adverbs in Johnson's Dic-
tionary, are in many grammars marked as conjunctions; such as,
but, dis, moreover, likewise, otherwise, nevertheless, then, therefore,
herefore. Whether they be called adverbs or conjunctions, it signifies
but little.

But, in some cases, is an adverb; as, "We are *but* (only) of yesterday, and know nothing."

Sometimes the same words are used as conjunctions in one place,
and as prepositions or adverbs in another place; as, *Since* (conj.) we
must part, let us do it peaceably; I have not seen him *since* (adv.)
last time; Our friendship commenced long *since* (adv.)

* When *for* can be turned into *because*, it is a conjunction.
As many distinctions, however proper in themselves, may prove
more hurtful than useful, they should not be made till the learner is
sufficiently acquainted with the more obvious facts.

Of INTERJECTIONS.

An *Interjection* is a word which expresses some emotion of the speaker; as, *Oh*, what a sight is here! *Well done!*

A LIST OF INTERJECTIONS.

Adieu! ah! alas! alack! away! aha! be-gone! hark! ho! ha! he! hail! halloo! hum! hush! huzza! hist! hey-day! lo! O! Ostrange! O brave! pshaw! see! well-a-day, &c.

CORRECT THE FOLLOWING ERRORS.

I saw a boy which is blind.*	We was not there.†
I saw a flock of geese.	I loves him.
This is the horse who was lost.	He love me.
This is the hat whom I wear.	Thou have been busy.
John is here; she is a good boy.	He dare not speak.
The hen lays his egg.	She need not do it.
Jane is here; he reads well.	Was you there?
I saw two mouses.	You was not there.
The dog follows her master.	We was sorry for it.
This two horses eat hay.	Thou might not go.
John met three man.	He does not learn.
We saw two childs.	If I does that.
He has but one teeth.	Thou may do it.
The well is ten foot deep.	You was never there.
Look at the oxen.	The book were lost.
This horse will let me ride on her.	Thou will better stop.
I can stay this two hours.	The horse was sold.
I have two pen-knives.	The boys was reading.
My lady has got his fan.	I teaches him grammar.
Two pair of ladies' gloves.	He are not attentive to it.
Henry the Eighth had six wives.	Thou shall not go out.
I saw the man which sings.	If I bees not at home.
We saw an ass who brayed at us.	Thou can do nothing for me.
They will stay this two days.	John need not go now.

* These exercises will at once serve to improve the pupil.
 Syntex, Rule 14 and 15.
 † Syntex, Rule 1.

ON PARSING.

HAVING the exercises on Parsing* and Syntax in one volume with the Grammar, is a convenience so exceedingly great, that it must be obvious. The following set of exercises on Parsing are arranged on a plan new and important.

All the most material points, and those that are apt to puzzle the pupil, have been selected, and made the subject of a whole page of exercises, and where very important, of two. By this means, the same point must come so often under his eye, and be so often repeated, that it cannot fail to make a strong impression on his mind; and even should he forget it, it will be easy to refresh his memory by turning to it again.

To give full scope to the pupil's discriminating powers, the exercises contain all the parts of speech, promiscuously arranged, to be used thus:—

1. After the pupil has got the definition of a noun, exercise him in going over any part of the exercises in parsing, and pointing out the nouns *only*. This will oblige him to exercise his powers of discrimination, in distinguishing the nouns from the other words.
2. After getting the definition of an adjective, exercise him in selecting all the adjectives from the other words, and telling why they are adjectives.
3. After getting all the pronouns very accurately by heart, let him point out them, in addition to the nouns and adjectives.
4. Then the verb, without telling what sort, or what number, or person, or tense, for several weeks, or longer, till he can distinguish it with great readiness.
5. Then the definition of an adverb, after which exercise him orally with many short sentences containing adverbs, and then on those in the book.

* *Pars* should be pronounced *parss*, and not *para*. See Key.

† These pronounced as Mr. Murray's lessons in parsing, will perhaps think the following too difficult; but such, however, reflect, that Mr. Murray's are too easy; for when no other words are introduced than an article and a noun, no sentence is given to the pupil's judgment at all; for in every sentence he finds only an article and a noun; and in the next as only an article, an adjective, and a noun, and so on. There is no room for discrimination here, and yet discrimination is the very thing he should be taught.

6. Get all the prepositions by heart, for it is impossible to give such a definition of a preposition as will lead a child to distinguish it with certainty from every other sort of word.

7. Get all the conjunctions by heart. They have been alphabetically arranged, like the prepositions, to facilitate the committing of them to memory.

8. After this, the pupil, if very young, may go over all the exercises, by parsing every word in the most simple manner, viz., by saying such a word, a *noun*, singular; without telling its *gender* and *case*; such a word, a *verb*, without telling its *nature*, *number*, *person*, *tense*, and *mood*.

9. In the next and last course, he should go over the exercises, and tell every thing about *nouns* and *verbs*, &c., as shown in the example below.

32. In the Exercises on Parsing, the sentences on every page are numbered by small figures, to enable the reader to find out any sentence in the Key which he may wish to consult.

The small letters refer to the Nos. For example, p. in the first sentence of No. 1, directs the learner to turn to No. 1, page 74, and remark that it says, "The verb to be, or to have, is often understood;" intimating to him by this reference, that to be is understood after *was* in the first sentence of No. 1.

O how stupendous was the power
That raised me with a word!
And every day and every hour
I lean upon the Lord.

O, an Interjection—*how*, an adverb—*stupendous*, an adjective, in the positive degree, compared by *more* and *most*; *as*, a conjunction, *more stupendous*, *most stupendous*—*was*, a verb, neuter, third person singular, past indicative, (agreeing with its nominative *power*, here put after it)—*the*, an article, the definite—*power*, a noun, singular, neuter the nominative—*that*, a relative pronoun, singular, neuter, the nominative, here used for *which*; *he*, antecedent is *power*—*raised*, a verb, active, third person, singular, past indicative, (agreeing with its nominative *that*)—*and*, the first personal pronoun, singular, masculine, or feminine, the objective, (governed by *raised*)—*every*, a pronoun—*a*, an article, the indefinite—*word*, a noun, singular, neuter, the objective, (governed by *with*)—*and*, a conjunction—*every*, a distributive pronoun—*day*, a noun, singular, neuter, the objective, (because the preposition *through* or *during* is understood) *and*, and *every*, as before—*hour*, a noun, singular, neuter, the objective, (because *day* was in it, and conjunctions couple the same sort of nouns, &c.)—*the*, the first personal pronoun, singular, masculine, or feminine, the nominative—*lean*, a verb, neuter, first person, singular, present indicative—*upon*, a preposition—*the*, an article, the definite—*Lord*, a noun, singular, masculine, the objective, (governed by *upon*).

* Omit the words within the () till the pupil get the rules of Syntax.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. a.

A few easy sentences chiefly intended as an Exercise on the *Active Verb*; but to be previously used as an Exercise on Nouns and Adjectives.

A good conscience and a contented mind will make a man⁹ happy.¹ Philosophy teaches us to endure afflictions, but Christianity² to enjoy them, by turning them into blessings.³ Virtue ennobles the mind, but vice debases it.⁴ Application in the early period of life, will give happiness and ease to succeeding years.⁵ A good conscience fears nothing.⁶ Devotion promotes and strengthens virtue; calms and regulates the temper; and fills the heart with gratitude and praise.⁷ Dissimulation degrades parts and learning, obscures the lustre of every accomplishment, and sinks us into universal contempt.⁸

If we lay no restraint upon our lusts, no control upon our appetites and passions, they will hurry us into guilt and misery.⁹ Discretion stamps a value upon all our other qualities; it instructs us to make use of them at proper times, and turns them honourably to our own advantage: it shows itself alike in all our words and actions, and serves as an unerring guide in every occurrence of life.¹⁰ Shame and disappointment attend sloth and idleness.¹¹ Indolence undermines the foundation of every virtue, and unfits a man for the social duties of life.¹²

* Supply teaches us, as a reference to No. p. intimates—See 52^d on the preceding page.—See Key, page 74, &c.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 4

Chiefly, as the Active Verb—Continued from last page.

Knowledge gives ease to solitude, and gracefulness to retirement.¹² Gentleness ought to form our address, to regulate our speech, and to diffuse itself over our whole behaviour.¹³ Knowledge makes our being pleasant to us, fills the mind with entertaining views, and administers to it a perpetual series of gratifications.¹⁴ Meekness controls our angry passions; candour our severe judgments.¹⁵ Perseverance in labour will surmount every difficulty.¹⁶ He that takes pleasure in the prosperity of others, enjoys part of their good fortune.¹⁷ Restlessness of mind disqualifies us both for the enjoyment of our peace, and the performance of our duty.¹⁸ Sadness contracts the mind; mirth dilates it.¹⁹

We should subject our fancies to the government of reason.²⁰ Self-conceit, presumption, and obstinacy, blast the prospects of many a youth.²¹ Affluence may give us respect in the eyes of the vulgar; but it will not recommend us to the wise and good.²² Complaisance produces good nature and mutual benevolence, encourages the timorous,²³ and soothes the turbulent.²⁴ A constant perseverance in the paths of virtue will gain respect.²⁵ Envy and wrath shorten life; and anxiety bringeth age before its time.²⁶ Bad habits require immediate reformation.²⁷

e.—No. d

ued from last page.

itude, and grace-
tleness ought to
our speech, and
hole behaviour.¹³
pleasant to us,
ag views, and ad-
eries of gratifica-
angry passions;
Perseverance
difficulty.¹⁶ He
perity of others,
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eth age before
immediate re-

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 3.

Chiefly on the Nenter Verb, including the verb *To be*.

Economy is no disgrace; it is better to live
on a little¹ than to outlive² a great deal.¹ A
virtuous education is a better inheritance than
a great estate.² Good and wise men only can
be real friends.³ Friendship can scarcely ex-
ist where virtue is not the foundation.⁴ He
that swells in prosperity, will shrink in adver-
sity.⁵ To despair⁶ in adversity is madness.⁶
From idleness arises⁷ neither pleasure nor ad-
vantage: we must flee therefore from idleness,⁸
the certain parent of guilt and ruin.⁷

You must not always rely on promises.⁸
The peace of society dependeth on justice.⁹
He that walketh with wise men shall be wise.¹⁰
He that sitteth with the profane is foolish.¹¹
The coach arrives daily.¹² The mail travels
fast.¹³ Rain falls in great abundance here.¹⁴
He sleeps soundly.¹⁵ She dances gracefully.¹⁶
I went to York.¹⁷ He lives soberly.¹⁸ He
hurried to his house in the country.¹⁹ They
smiled.²⁰ She laughed.²¹ He that liveth in
pleasure is dead while he liveth.²² Nothing
appears to be²³ so low and mean as lying and
dissimulation.²³ Vice is its own punishment,
and virtue is its own reward.²⁴ Industry is the
road to wealth, and virtue²⁵ to happiness.²⁵

* These verbs would be active, were a preposition joined to them.
Thus, "she smiled at him," "she smiled upon him," "she laughs at
me." In this case, the preposition must be considered as a part of the
verb.

EXERCISES ON PARSING.—No. c.

Chiefly on the Passive Verb—See page 35, bottom.

Virtue must be formed and supported by daily and repeated exertions.¹ You may be deprived of honour and riches against your will; but² not of virtue against your consent.² Virtue is connected with eminence in every liberal art.³ Many are brought to ruin by extravagance and dissipation.⁴ The best designs are often ruined by unnecessary delay.⁵ All our recreations should be accompanied with virtue and innocence.⁶ Almost all difficulties may be overcome by diligence.⁷ Old friends are preserved, and new ones are procured, by a grateful disposition.⁸ Words are like arrows, and should not be shot at random.⁹ A desire to be thought learned* often prevents our improvement.¹⁰ Great merit is often concealed under the most unpromising appearances.¹¹ Some talents are buried in the earth, and others are properly employed.¹² Much mischief has often been prevented by timely consideration.¹³ True pleasure is only to be found in the paths of virtue; and every deviation from them will be attended with pain.¹⁴ That friend is highly to be respected at all times, whose friendship is chiefly distinguished in adversity.¹⁵

* Learned, here, is an adjective, and should be pronounced, *lär-ned*.
† Concerning that, see Notes, page 17.

NG.—No. c.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. c.

Chiefly on the Passive Verb—Continued.

page 35, bottom.

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There is not a more pleasing exercise of the mind than gratitude: it is accompanied with such an inward satisfaction, that the duty is sufficiently rewarded by the performance.¹⁶ The mind should be stored with knowledge and cultivated with care.¹⁷ A pardon was obtained for him from the king.¹⁸ Our most sanguine prospects have often been blasted.¹⁹ Too sanguine hopes of any earthly thing should never be entertained.²⁰ The table of Dionysus the tyrant was loaded with delicacies of every kind; yet he could not eat.²¹ I have long been taught, that the afflictions of this life are overpaid by that eternal weight of glory which awaits the virtuous.²²

Greater virtue is required to bear good fortune than bad.²³ Riches and honour have always been reserved for the good.²⁴ King Alfred is said to have divided the day and night into three parts; eight hours were allotted for meals and sleep,—eight were allotted for business and recreation, and eight for study and devotion.²⁵ All our actions should be regulated by religion and reason.²⁶ Honours, monuments, and all the works of vanity and ambition, are demolished and destroyed by time; but the reputation of wisdom is transmitted to posterity.²⁷ These two things cannot be disjoined; a pious life and a happy death.²⁸

DICTIONARY
of the English Language
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EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. d.

Different sorts of Verbs in the Imperative.

Forget the faults of others, and remember your own.¹ Study universal rectitude, and cherish religious hope.² Suit your desires to things, and not things to your desires.³ Cherish virtuous principles, and be ever steady in your conduct.⁴ Practise humility, and reject every thing in dress, carriage, or conversation, which has any appearance of pride.⁵ Allow nothing to interrupt your public or private devotions, except the performance of some humane action.⁶

"Learn to contemn all praise betimes,
For⁷ flattery is the nurse of crimes."⁸

Consider yourself⁹ a citizen of the world; and deem nothing which¹⁰ regards humanity unworthy of your notice.¹¹ Presume¹² not in prosperity, and despair¹³ not in adversity.¹⁴ Be kind and courteous to all, and be not eager¹⁵ to take offence without just reason.¹⁶ Beware¹⁷ of ill customs; they creep¹⁸ upon us insidiously and by slow degrees.¹⁹

"Oh man, degenerate man, offend no more!
Go²⁰ learn of brutes, thy Maker to adore."²¹

Let your religion²² connect preparation for heaven with an honourable discharge of the duties of active life.²³ Let your words²⁴ agree with your thoughts, and²⁵ be followed by your actions.²⁶

* See note First, p. 51.

† Go and learn are both in the Imperative.

‡ See Note, next page.

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EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. d.

Different sorts of Verbs in the Imperative—Continued.*

Let all your thoughts, words, and actions,
e tinctured^{*} with humility, modesty, and
andour.¹⁵ Let him who wishes for an effect-
al cure to all the wounds the world can
afflict,^{*} retire from intercourse with men to
intercourse with his Creator.¹⁶

Let no reproach make you^{*} lay aside holi-
een; the frowns of the world are nothing to
he smiles of heaven.¹⁷ Let reason go before
enterprise, and counsel before every action.¹⁸
Hear Ann read her lesson.¹⁹ Bid her get it
etter.²⁰ You need not hear her again.²¹ I
erceive her weep.²² I feel it pain me.²³ I
are not go.²⁴ You behold him run.²⁵ We
observed him walk off hastily.²⁶

And that tongue of his, that bade the Romans
Mark^{*} him, and write his speeches in their books,
Alas! it cried—give^{*} me some drink, Titinius.^m

Deal with another as you'd have

Another deal with you;

What you're unwilling to receive,

Be sure you never do.^m

Abstain from pleasure and bear evil.²⁷ Ex-
pect from your children the same filial duty
which you paid to your parents.²⁸

* The next verb after bid, dare, need, must, can, hear, feel, let, per-
ceive, behold, observe, have, and know, is in the Infinitive, having it
understood; as, "The tempest-loving raven scarce dares (to) wing the
blue dusk."—I have known him (to) divert the money; &c. To
can used after the compound tenses of these verbs; as, Who will
re to advance, if I say—stop! Then did he make to pay tribute.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. c.

The nominative, though generally placed *before* the verb, is often placed *after* it; especially when the sentence begins with *Here, there, &c.*, or when *if* or *thou* is understood; and when a *question* is asked.

Among the many enemies of friendship may be reckoned suspicion and disgust.¹ Among the great blessings and wonders of the creation may be classed the regularities of times and seasons.² Then were they in great fear.³ Here stands the oak.⁴ And there sat in a window a certain young man named Eutychus.⁵ Then shall thy light break forth as the morning.⁶ Then shalt thou see clearly.⁷ Where is thy brother?⁸ Is he at home?⁹

There are delivered in Holy Scripture many weighty arguments for this doctrine.¹⁰ Were he at leisure, I would wait upon him.¹¹ Had he been more prudent, he would have been more fortunate.¹² Were they wise, they would read the Scriptures daily.¹³ I would give more¹⁴ to the poor, were I able.¹⁵ Could we survey the chambers of sickness and distress, we should often find them¹⁶ peopled with the victims of intemperance, sensuality, indolence, and sloth.¹⁷ Were he to assert it, I would not believe it, because he told a lie before.¹⁸ Gaming is a vice¹⁹ pregnant with every evil; and to it are often sacrificed wealth, happiness, and every thing virtuous and valuable.²⁰ Is not industry the road to wealth, and²¹ virtue²² to happiness?²³

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EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. f.

The Nominative is often at a great distance from the verb

That man¹ who is neither elated by success,
nor dejected by disappointment, whose conduct
is not influenced by any change of circumstan-
ces to deviate from the line of integrity, pos-
sesses true fortitude of mind. That fortitude²
which has encountered no dangers, that pru-
dence which has surmounted no difficulties,
that integrity which has been attacked by no
temptations,—can at best be considered but
as gold not yet³ brought to the test, of which,
therefore, the true value cannot be assigned.³

The man⁴ who retires to meditate mischief,
and to exasperate his own rage; whose thoughts
are employed only on means of distress, and
contrivances of ruin; whose mind never pauses⁵
from the remembrance of his own sufferings,
but to indulge some hope of enjoying the ca-
lamities of another; may justly be numbered
among the most miserable of human beings,
among those who are⁶ guilty without reward,
who have neither the gladness of prosperity,
nor the calm of innocence.⁷ He whose constant
employment is detraction and censure; who
looks only to find faults, and speaks only to
publish them; will be dreaded, hated, and
avoided.⁸

He who through vast immensity can pierce,
See worlds on worlds⁹ compose one universe

Observe how system into system runs

What¹⁰ other planets circle other sun,

What varied beings people every star,

May tell why Heaven has made us as we are.¹¹

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 7.

The Infinitive; or part of a sentence, being equal to a noun, is often the nominative to a verb.

To be ashamed of the practice of precepts which¹ the heart embraces, from a fear of the censure of the world,* marks a feeble and imperfect character.² To endure misfortune with resignation, and bear it with fortitude,³ is the striking characteristic of a great mind.⁴ To rejoice in the welfare of our fellow-creatures, is, in a degree, to partake of their good fortune; but to repine at their prosperity, is one of the most despicable traits of a narrow mind.⁵

To be ever active in laudable pursuits, is the distinguishing characteristic of a man of merit.⁶ To satisfy all his demands, is the way to make your child⁷ truly miserable.⁸ To practise virtue is the sure way to love it.⁹ To be at once merry and malicious, is the sign of a corrupt heart and a weak understanding.¹⁰ To bear adversity well is difficult, but to be temperate in prosperity is the height of wisdom.¹¹ To advise the ignorant, relieve the needy, and comfort the afflicted,† are duties that fall in our way almost every day of our lives.¹² To dread no eye, and to suspect no tongue, is the great prerogative of innocence.¹³

* When nothing but an infinitive precedes the verb, then it is the infinitive that is the nominative to it; as, *To play is pleasant*. But when the infinitive has any adjuncts, as in the sentence, *To drink poison is death*, it is the part of a sentence; for it is not *to drink* that is death, but *to drink poison*.

† Two or more infinitives require a verb in the plural.—See R. 18, A.

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the sentence, To drink

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is plural.—See R. 13, A.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. A.

The relative is the nominative to the verb, when it stands immediately before the verb.—When not close to the verb, it is in the objective, and governed by the verb at comes after it, or by a preposition.*

The value of any possession is to be chiefly estimated by the relief which it can bring us in the time of our greatest need.¹ The veil which covers from our sight the events of succeeding years, is a veil² woven by the hand of mercy.³ The chief misfortunes that befall us in life can be traced to some vices or follies which we have committed.⁴ Beware⁵ of those rash and dangerous connections which may afterwards load you with dishonour.⁶ True charity is not a meteor which* occasionally glares, but a luminary, which,* in its orderly and regular course, dispenses a benignant influence.⁷

We usually find that to be the sweetest fruit, which the birds have picked.⁸ Wealth cannot confer greatness; for nothing can make that⁹ great, which the decree of nature has ordained to be little.¹⁰ Justice consists not merely in performing those duties which the laws of society oblige us to perform, but in our duty to our Maker, to others, and to ourselves.¹¹ True religion will show its influence in every part of our conduct; it is like the sap¹² of a living tree, which pervades the most distant boughs.¹³

* An adjunct, or a clause between two clauses, frequently comes between the relative and the verb.—The rule at the top is but a general rule; for in Poetry, in particular, the Relative, though not close to the verb, is sometimes in the nominative.—See first line of Poetry, p. 63.
† As the obj. governed by to understood after like, and antec. to which.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 1.

When the antecedent and relative are both in the *nominative*, the relative is the nominative to the verb next it, and the antecedent is generally the nominative to the second verb.

He who performs every part of his business in its due place and season, suffers no part of time to escape without profit.¹ He that does good for the sake of virtue, seeks neither praise nor reward, though he is sure of both at the last.² He that is the abettor of a bad action, is equally guilty with him that commits it.³ He that overcomes his passions, conquers his greatest enemies.⁴ The consolation which is derived from a reliance upon Providence, enables us to support the most severe misfortunes.⁵

That wisdom which enlightens the understanding and reforms the life, is the most valuable.⁶ Those, and those only, who have felt the pleasing influence of the most genuine and exalted friendship, can comprehend its beauties.⁷ An error that proceeds from any good principle, leaves no room for resentment.⁸ Those who raise envy will easily incur censure.⁹ He who is a stranger to industry, may possess, but he cannot enjoy; he only who is active and industrious can experience real pleasure.¹⁰ That man who is neither elated by success, nor dejected by disappointment, whose conduct is not influenced by any change of circumstances to deviate from the line of integrity, possesses true fortitude of mind.¹¹

NG.—No. i.

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EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. j.

at is equal to—that which—or the thing which—and represents two cases:—sometimes two *nominatives*;—sometimes two *objectives*;—sometimes a *nominative* and an *objective*;—and sometimes an *objective* and a *nominative*.—Sometimes it is an *adjective*.

Regard the quality, rather than the quantity what you read.¹ If we delay till to-morrow what ought to be done ^{PAR. 1.} to-day, we overcharge the morrow with a burden which belongs not to it.² Choose what is most fit: custom will make it the most agreeable.³ Foolish men are more apt to consider what they have lost, than what they possess, and to turn their eyes on those who are richer than themselves, rather than on those who are under greater difficulties.⁴

What cannot be mended or prevented, must be endured.⁵ Be attentive to what you are doing, and take pains to do it well.⁶ What you do not hear to-day, you will not tell to-morrow.⁷ Mark Antony, when under adverse circumstances, made this interesting remark, "I have lost all, except what I gave away."⁸ Mark what it is his mind aims at in the question, and not what words he utters.⁹

By what* means shall I obtain wisdom?
See what* a grace was seated on his brow!"

* What, here, and generally in questions, is an adjective, like many "many a flower."—Sometimes it is an interjection: as, What! What is sometimes used as an adverb for partly: thus, What with singing, what with writing, and what with reading. I am weary.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. *k*.

The compound relatives *whoever* and *whosoever*, are equal to *he who*.

Whatever and *whosoever* are equal to *the thing which*, and represent two cases like *what*, as on the preceding page.—See page 16, last two notes.

Whatever gives pain to others, deserves not the name of pleasure.¹ Whoever lives under an habitual sense of the divine presence, keeps up a perpetual cheerfulness of temper.² Whosoever is set before you, eat.³ Aspire after perfection in* whatever state of life you choose. Whoever is not content in poverty, would not be so in plenty; for the fault is not in the thing, but in the mind.⁴ Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well.⁵

* By whatever arts you may at first attract the attention, you can hold the esteem, and secure the hearts of others, only by amiable dispositions, and the accomplishments of the mind.⁶ Whatever delight, or whatever solace is granted by the celestials to soften our fatigues,—in thy presence, O Health, thou parent of happiness! all those joys spread out and flourish.⁷ *Whatever your situation in life may be, nothing is more necessary to your success, than the acquirement of virtuous dispositions and habits.⁸ *Whatever be the motive of insult, it is always best to overlook it, and revenge it in no circumstances whatever.¹⁰

* *Whatever* is an adjective here, for it qualifies *arts*, &c.; and where no noun is after it, it agrees with *thing* understood. Thus, *Whatever* may be the motive, &c., that is, *Whatever thing* may be.

SING.—No. *k*.

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EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 1.

is, did, and have, are auxiliary verbs when joined to another verb; but when not joined to another verb, they are principal verbs, and have auxiliaries like the verb *to love*.

He who does not perform what he has promised, is a traitor to his friend.¹ Earthly happiness does not flow from riches; but from content of mind, health of body, and a life of piety and virtue.² Examples do not authorize fault.³ If we do not study the Scriptures, they will never make us wise.⁴ The butler did not remember Joseph.⁵ You did not get enough of time to prepare your lessons.⁶ Did you see my book?⁷ Do you go to-morrow?⁸ I do not think it⁹ proper to play too long.⁹ Did he deceive you?¹⁰ He did deceive me.¹¹ I do not hate my enemies.¹² Wisdom does not make a man¹³ proud.¹³

Principal.—He who does the most good, has the most pleasure.¹⁴ Instead of adding to the afflictions of others, do whatever¹⁵ you can to alleviate them.¹⁵ If ye do these things, ye shall never fall.¹⁶ If thou canst do anything, have¹⁷ compassion on us, and help¹⁸ us.¹⁷ He did his work well.¹⁹ Did he do his work well?²⁰ Did you do what I requested you to do?²⁰ Deceit betrays littleness of mind, and the resource of one who has not courage to avow his failings.²¹ We have no bread.²²

* *Have, hast, has, hath, had, and hadst*, are auxiliaries only when they have the Past Participle of another verb after them.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 15.

The verb *to be* has very often an *adjective* after it; and some adjectives seem so closely combined with it, as to lead young people to suppose that they have got a passive verb.

Prudence and moderation are productive of true peace and comfort.¹ If the powers of reflection were cultivated* by habit, mankind would at all times be able to derive pleasure from their own breasts, as rational as it is exalted.² Learning is preferable to riches; but virtue is preferable to both.³ He who rests on a principle within, is incapable of betraying his trust, or deserting his friend.⁴ Saul was afraid of David.⁵ And the men were afraid. One would have thought she should have been contented.⁷

Few things are impracticable in themselves. To study without intermission is impossible; relaxation is necessary; but it should be moderate.⁹ The Athenians were conceited on account of their own wit, science, and politeness.¹⁰ We are indebted to our ancestors for our civil and religious liberty.¹¹ Many things are worthy inquiry to one man, which are not so to another.¹² An idle person is a kind of monster in the creation, because all nature is busy about him.¹³ Impress¹⁴ your minds with reverence for all that is sacred.¹⁴ He was ungrateful, because he was inconsiderate.¹⁵ She is conscious of her deficiency, and will therefore be busy.¹⁶ I am ashamed of you.¹⁷ She is truly forlorn.¹⁸

* Were cultivated, a verb passive.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. n.

Active and neuter verbs are often conjugated with their Present Participle joined to the verb *to be*.*

A noun is always understood, when not expressed, after adjectives and adjective pronouns; such as, *few, many, this, that, all, each, every, either*.—See p. 145, under *they, those*.

1. While I am reading, you should be listening to what I read.¹ He was delivering a speech when I left the house.² They have been writing on botany.³ He might have been going to eminence.⁴ I have been writing a letter, and I am just going to send it away.⁵ She was walking by herself when I met her.⁶ We are perishing with hunger; I am willing therefore to surrender.⁷ We should always be learning.⁸ A good man is always studying to be better.⁹ We were hearing a sermon yesterday.¹⁰

2. Those only are truly great who are really good.¹¹ Few set a proper value on their time.¹² Those who despise the admonitions of their friends, deserve the mischiefs which their own obstinacy brings upon them.¹³ Among the many social virtues which attend the practice of true religion, that of a strict adherence to truth is of the greatest importance.¹⁴ Love no interests but those of truth and virtue.¹⁵ Such as are diligent will be rewarded.¹⁶ I saw a thousand.¹⁷ Of all prodigality, that of time is the worst.¹⁸ Some are naturally timid; and some bold and active; for all are not alike.¹⁹

* Many words both in *they* and *of* are mere adjectives.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 6.

The *Past Participle* has uniformly either a relative personal pronoun, with some part of the verb *to be* understood before it.*

Make the study of the sacred Scripture your daily practice and concern; and embrace the doctrines contained in them, as the revelations of Heaven, and the dictates of the Spirit that cannot lie.¹ Knowledge softened with complacency and good-breeding, will make a man beloved and admired.² Gratitude and thanks are the least returns which children can make to their parents for the numberless obligations conferred on them.³ Precepts have little influence when not enforced by example.⁴ He is of all human beings the happiest who has a conscience† untainted by guilt, and a mind so well† regulated as to be able to accommodate itself to whatever the wisdom of Heaven shall think fit to ordain. Mere external beauty is of little estimation and deformity, when associated with amiable dispositions and useful qualities, does not preclude our respect and approbation.⁵ True honour, as defined by Cicero, is the concurrent approbation of good men.⁶ Modesty seldom resides in a breast not enriched with nobler virtues.⁷

* It is often difficult to supply the right part of the verb *to be*. An adverb is often understood. The scope of the passage must determine what part of *to be*, and what adverb, when an adverb is necessary, should be supplied; for no general rule for this can be given.

† The *Past Tense* has always a nom. either expressed or easily understood; but the *Past Part.* has no nom.—See *Key*, p. 81, No. 162.

† *Untainted* and *regulated* are adjectives here.

SING.—No. 6.

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EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 6.

On the Past Participle—Continued from last page.

An elevated genius, employed in little things,
appears like the sun in his evening declination:
remits his splendour, but retains his mag-
nitude; and pleases more, though he dazzles
less.⁵ Economy, prudently and temperately
conducted, is the safeguard of many virtues;
and is, in a particular manner, favourable to
effusions of benevolence.¹⁰

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
And fortune smiled deceitful^a on her birth:
For, in her helpless years, deprived of all,
Of every stay, save^{*} innocence and Heaven,
The, with her widowed mother, feeble, old,
And poor, lived in a cottage, far retired
Among the windings of a woody vale;
By solitude and deep surrounding shades,
But more by bashful modesty, conceal'd.¹¹

We find man^b placed† in a world where he
is by no means the disposal of the events
that happen.¹² Attention was given that they
could still have sufficient means† left to en-
able them to perform their military service.¹³
Children often labour more to have the words in
their books† imprinted on their memories, than
have the meaning† fixed in their minds.¹⁴

^a Save may be considered as a preposition here.—See K. No. 140.
In many cases, the Infinitive to be is understood before the Past
Participle. Though the verb that follows have, dare, &c. is in the
Infinitive, it is inadmissible, and where to is inadmissible, the be that
follows it is inadmissible too.—Man to be placed,—means to be left.
—See K. 2. 8.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. p.

Supply all the words that are understood. The infinitive *to be* or *to have*, is often understood.—Not supplying what is understood after *than* and *as*, is frequently the cause of error.

Disdain^d even the appearance of falsehood nor allow even the image of deceit a place in your mind.¹ Those who want firmness and fortitude of mind seem born to enlist under a leader, and are the sinners or the saints of accident.² They lost their mother when very young.³ Of all my pleasures and comforts none have been so durable, satisfactory, and unalloyed, as those derived from religion.⁴

For once upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tiber chafing with his shores,
Cæsar says to me, "Darest thou, Cassius, now
Leap" in with me into this angry flood,
And swim to yonder point?"

For contemplation he, and valour formed;
For softness she, and sweet attractive grace.⁵

Is not her younger sister fairer than she?
Only on the throne shall I be greater than thou.⁶ We were earlier at church than they.
I have more to do than he.¹⁰ He is as diligent as his brother.¹¹ I love you as well as him.¹²
Virtue is of intrinsic value and good desert, and of indispensable obligation: not the creature of will, but necessary and immutable; not local or temporary, but of equal extent and antiquity with the divine mind; not a mode of sensation, but everlasting truth; not dependent on power, but the guide of all power.¹³

PARSING.—No. *p*.

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to enlist under
or the saints of ad
mother when ver
ires and comfort
satisfactory, and
from religion.

ety day,
with his shores,
hou, Cassius, now
angry flood,

lour formed;
attractive grace.

hairer than she?
be greater than
hurch than they.
He is as diligent
as well as him.

and good desert,
n: not the crea-
and immutable
equal extent and
; not a mode of
h; not depend-
all power.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. *q*.

1. The objective after an active verb, especially when a
relative, is often understood.

2. Sometimes the antecedent is improperly omitted, and
must be supplied.

1. He that moderates his desires, enjoys the
most happiness this world can afford.¹ Few
reflections are more distressing than those we
make on our own ingratitude.² The more true
merit a man has, the more does he applaud it
in others.³ It is not easy to love those we do
not esteem.⁴ Our good or bad fortune depends
on the choice we make of our friends.⁵ An over-
solicitous attention to avoid evils often brings
them upon us; and we frequently run head-
long into misfortunes by the very means we
pursue to avoid them.⁶ He eats regularly,
drinks moderately, and reads often.⁷ She sees
and hears distinctly, but she cannot write.⁸
Let him labour with his hands, that he may
have to give to him that needeth.⁹

2. For reformation of error, there were that
thought it a part of Christian duty to instruct
them.¹⁰ There have been that have delivered
themselves from their misfortunes by their
good conduct or virtue.¹¹

Who live to nature rarely can be poor;

Who live to fancy rarely can be rich.¹²

Who steals my purse steals trash.¹³

For if there be first a willing mind, it is ac-
cepted according to that a man hath, and not
according to that he hath not.¹⁴

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No.

1. The objective generally comes *after* the verb that governs it, but when a *relative*, and in some other cases, comes *before* it.

2. When two objectives follow a verb, the *thing* is governed by the verb, and the *person* by a *preposition* understood.

1. Me ye have bereaved of my children.
Them that honour me I will honour.² Him
whom ye ignorantly worship declare I unto
you.³ Them that were entering in ye hinder-
ed.⁴ Me he restored to mine* office, and him
he hanged.⁵ Those who have laboured to
make us wise and good, are the persons whom
we ought particularly to love and respect.⁶
The cultivation of taste is recommended by the
happy effects which it naturally tends to pro-
duce on human life.⁷ These curiosities we have
imported from China.⁸

2. And he gave him tithes of all.⁹ Who
gave thee this authority?¹⁰ Ye gave me meat.¹¹
He gave them bread from heaven.¹² Give me
understanding.¹³ Give me thine* heart.¹⁴
† Friend, lend me three loaves.¹⁵ Sell me thy
birth-right.¹⁶ Sell me meat for money.¹⁷ I
will send you corn.¹⁸ Tell me thy name.¹⁹
He taught me grammar.²⁰ If thy brother shall
trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault
between thee and him alone.²¹ Bring me a
candle.²² Get him a pen.²³ Write him a let-
ter.²⁴ Tell me nothing but the truth.²⁵

* Mine, a possessive pronoun, used here for *my*, as *thine* is for *thy*.
† Friend is the nominative, for he is named. Supply the ellipsis
thus, O thou, who art my friend, lend me, &c.

ENG.—No.

es after the verb that
in some other cases,

verb, the thing is gov
by a preposition under

of my children.

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es of all.⁹ Who

gave me meat.¹¹

even.¹² Give me

thine* heart.¹⁴

¹⁵ Sell me thy

for money.¹⁷ I

me thy name.¹⁹

thy brother shall

ell him his fault

n Bring me a

Write him a let-

truth.²⁵

EXERCISES IN PARSING.—No. 3.

1. The poets often use an *adjective* as a *noun*; and some-
times join an *adjective* to their new-made noun.

2. They sometimes improperly use an *adjective* for an *ad-*
verb.

3. Though the adjective generally comes *before* the noun,
it is sometimes placed *after* it.

And where He *vital* breathes there must be joy.¹

—Who shall attempt with wandering feet

The dark, unbottomed, infinite abyss,

And through the *palpable* *OBSCURE* find out

His uncouth way, or spread his airy flight,

Upborne with indefatigable wings,

Over the *vast* *ABRUPT*, ere he arrive*

The happy isle?²—*Paradise Lost*, b. ii. 404.

Thus Adam his illustrious guest besought:

And thus the god-like angel answered *mild*.³

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,

And fortune smiled *deceitful* on her birth.⁴

When even at last the solemn hour shall come

To wing my mystic flight to future worlds,

I *cheerful* will obey; there, with new powers,

Will rising wonders sing.⁵

The rapid radiance *instantaneous* strikes

h' illumined mountain.⁶—*Gradual* sinks the

Into a perfect calm.⁷ [breeze

Each animal, conscious of some danger, fled

Precipitate the loathed abode of man.⁸

But I lose myself in him, in light *ineffable*.⁹

—Pure serenity apace

Induces thought and contemplation *still*.¹⁰

* The poets often very improperly omit the *preposition*. It should be
"ere he arrive at the happy isle." And again, "Here he had need all
circumspection." for, need of all circumspection.
** After this, the Preface, with many other parts of the Grammar,
may be used as additional exercises on Parsing.

A SHORT EXPLANATION OF SOME OF THE TERMS USED IN THE GRAMMAR.

<i>Nominative</i> , naming.	<i>Infinitive</i> , without limits.
<i>Possessive</i> , possessing, belonging to.	<i>Tense</i> , the time of acting or suffering.
<i>Objective</i> , the object upon which an active verb or preposition terminates.	<i>Present</i> , the time that now is.
<i>Comparison</i> , a comparing of qualities.	<i>Past</i> , the time past.
<i>Positives</i> , the quality without excess.	<i>Perfect</i> , quite completed, finished, and past.
<i>Comparative</i> , a higher or lower degree of the quality.	<i>Pluperfect</i> , more than perfect, quite finished some time ago.
<i>Superlative</i> , the highest or lowest degree of the quality.	<i>Future</i> , time to come.
<i>Preposing</i> , placing before.	<i>Participle</i> , partaking of other parts.
<i>Personal</i> , belonging to persons.	<i>Regular</i> , according to rule.
<i>Relative</i> , relating to another.	<i>Irregular</i> , not according to rule.
<i>Antecedent</i> , the word going before.	<i>Defective</i> , wanting some of its parts.
<i>Demonstrative</i> , pointing out.	<i>Copulative</i> , joining.
<i>Distributive</i> , dividing into portions.	<i>Disjunctive</i> , disjoining.
<i>Indefinite</i> , undefined, not limited.	<i>Annexed</i> , joined to.
<i>Interrogative</i> , asking. [object.]	<i>Govern</i> , acts upon.
<i>Transitive</i> , (action) passing to an	<i>Preceding</i> , going before.
<i>Intransitive</i> , (action) confined to the actor; passing within.	<i>Intervene</i> , to come between.
<i>Auxiliary</i> , helping.	<i>Unity</i> , one—several acting as one.
<i>Conjunctive</i> , to give all the principal parts of a verb.	<i>Contingency</i> , what may or may not happen; uncertainty.
<i>Mood or Mode</i> , form or manner of a verb.	<i>Plurality</i> , more than one.
<i>Indicative</i> , declaring, indicating.	<i>Future</i> , time to come.
<i>Potential</i> , having power, or will.	<i>Omit</i> , to leave out, not to do.
<i>Subjunctive</i> , joined to another under a condition.	<i>Ellipsis</i> , a leaving out of some thing.
<i>Negative</i> , no, denying.	<i>Miscellaneous</i> , mixed, of various kinds.
<i>Affirmative</i> , yes, asserting.	<i>Cardinal</i> , principal, or fundamental.
<i>Promiscuous</i> , mixed.	<i>Ordinal</i> ,† numbered in their order.
<i>Imperative</i> , commanding.	<i>Universal</i> , extending to all.
	<i>Ambiguity</i> , uncertainty which of the two it is.

* The *Cardinal Numbers* are, One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, &c.; from the first three are formed the adverbs *once*, *twice*, *thrice*.

† The *Ordinal Numbers* are, First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, &c.

From these are formed adverbs of order; as, First, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, sixthly, seventhly, eighthly, ninthly, tenthly, eleventhly, twelfthly, thirteenthly, fourteenthly, fifteenthly, sixteenthly, seventeenthly, eighteenthly, nineteenthly, twentiethly, twenty-firstly, twenty-secondly &c.

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX is that part of Grammar which treats of the proper arrangement and connection of words in a sentence.*

A sentence is an assemblage of words making complete sense; as, *John is happy.*

Sentences are either simple or compound:

A *simple* sentence contains but one subject and one finite verb; as, *I life is short.*

A *compound* sentence contains two or more simple sentences connected by one or more conjunctions; as, *Time is short, BUT eternity is long.*

A *phrase* is two or more words used to express a certain relation between ideas, without affirming anything; as, *In truth; To be plain with you.*

The principal parts of a simple sentence, are, the *subject*, (or nominative,) the *attribute*, (or verb,) and the *object*.

The *subject* is the thing chiefly spoken of; the *attribute* is the thing affirmed or denied; and the *object* is the thing affected by such action.

* Syntax principally consists of two parts, Concord and Government.

Concord is the agreement which one word has with another, in number, gender, case, or person.

Government is that power which one part of speech has over another, in determining its mood, tense, or case.

† Finite verbs are those to which number and person appertain. The Infinitive mood has no respect to number or person.

RULE I.

A verb must agree with its nominative in number and person; as, Thou readest; He reads; We read.

EXERCISES.

I loves reading. A soft* answer turn away wrath. We is but of yesterday and knowest nothing. Thou shall not follow a multitude to do evil. The days of man is but as grass. All things is naked and open to the eyes of him with whom we has to do. All things was created by him. In him we live and moves. Frequent commission of crimes harden his heart. In our earliest youth the contagion of manners are observable. The pyramids of Egypt has stood more than three thousand years. The number of our days are with thee. A judicious arrangement of studies facilitate improvement. A variety of pleasing objects charm the eye. A few pangs of conscience, now and then interrupts his pleasure, and whispers to him that he once had better thoughts. There is more cultivators of the earth than of their own hearts. Nothing but vain and foolish pursuits delight some persons. Not one of those whom thou sees clothed in purple are happy. There's two or three of us who have seen the work.

† Him and her were of the same age.

* Rule. An Adjective agrees with a noun in gender, number, and case. As, A good man. — As the adjective, in English, is not varied on account of gender, number, and case, this rule is of little importance.

† Rule. The subject of a verb should be in the nominative; thus, Him and her were married; should be, He and she were married.

¶ All those Notes at the bottom that have Exercises in the text are to be committed to memory, and applied like the Rules at the top.

RULE II

*An active verb governs the objective case; as, We love him; He loves us.**

EXERCISES.

He loves we. He and they we know, but who art thou? She that is idle and mischievous, reprove sharply. Ye only have I known. Let thou and I the battle try. He who committed the offence thou shouldst correct, not I who am innocent.

Esteeming themselves wise, they became fools. Upon seeing I he turned pale. Having exposed himself too much to the fire of the enemy, he soon lost an arm in the action.

The man who† he raised from obscurity is dead. Who did they entertain so freely? They are the persons who we ought to respect. Who having not seen we love. They who opulence has made proud, and who luxury has corrupted, are not happy.

‡ Repenting him of his design. It will be very difficult to agree his conduct with the principles he professes. Go, flee thee away into the land of Juden.

§ I shall premise with two or three general observations. He ingratiates with some by traducing others.

* The participle, being a part of the verb, governs the same case.

† Note. When the objective is a relative, it comes before the verb that governs it. (Mr. Murray's 6th rule is unnecessary. — See No. 1, p. 65.)

‡ Rule I. Nominative verbs do not admit of an objective after them; thus, Repenting him of his design, should be, Repenting of his design.

§ Rule II. Active verbs do not admit of a preposition after them; thus, I must premise with three circumstances, should be, I must premise three circumstances.

RULE III.

Prepositions govern the objective case; as, To whom much is given, of him much shall be required

EXERCISES.

To who will you give that pen? Will you go with I? Without I ye can do nothing. Withhold not good from they to who it is due. With who do you live? Great friendship subsists between he and I. He can do nothing of hisself. They willingly, and of themselves, endeavoured to make up the difference. He laid the suspicion upon somebody, I know not who, in the company.

* Who do you speak to? Who did they ride with? Who dost thou serve under? Flattery can hurt none but those who it is agreeable to. It is not I thou art engaged with. It was not he that they were so angry with. Who didst thou receive that intelligence from? The person who I travelled with has sold the horse which he rode on during our journey. Does that boy know who he speaks to? I hope it is not I thou art displeased with.

† He is quite unacquainted with, and consequently cannot speak upon, that subject.

* Rule I. *The preposition should be placed immediately before the relative which it governs; as, To whom do you speak?*

The preposition is often separated from the relative; but though this is perhaps allowable in familiar conversation, yet, in solemn composition, the placing of the preposition immediately before the relative is more perspicuous and elegant.

† Rule II. *It is inelegant to connect two prepositions, or one and an active verb, with the same noun; for example, They were refused entrance into, and forcibly driven from, the house; should be, They were refused entrance into the house, and forcibly driven from it. I wrote to, and warned him; should be, I wrote to him, and warned him.*

case; as, To whom
required

pen? Will you
can do nothing.
to who it is due.
t friendship sub-
can do nothing
nd of themselves,
difference. He
body, I know not

Who did they
a serve under?
those who it is
ou art engaged
were so angry
that intelligence
velled with has
on during our
r who he speaks
displeased with.
with, and conse-
t subject.

mediately before the rela-
ative; but though this
et, in solemn composi-
before the relative is

ditions, or one and an-
e, They were refused
ouse; should be, They
ly driven from it.—
e to him and scorned

RULE IV.

Two or more singular nouns coupled with AND, require a
verb and pronoun in the plural; as,—James and John are
good boys; for they are busy.*

Two or more singular nouns separated by OR or NOR,
require a verb and pronoun in the singular; as,—James or
John is dux.†

EXERCISES.

Socrates and Plato was the most eminent
philosophers of Greece. The rich and poor
meets together. Life and death is in the power
of the tongue. The time and place for the con-
ference was agreed on. Idleness and ignorance
the parent of many vices. John and I reads
better than you. Wisdom, virtue, happiness,
wells with the golden mediocrity. Luxurious
living and high pleasures begets a languor and
t satiety that destroys all enjoyment. Out of the
same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing.

Neither precept nor discipline are so forcible
as example. Either the boy or the girl were
resent. Neither character nor dialogue were
et understood. The modest virgin, the prudent
wife, or the careful matron, are much more ser-
viceable in life than petticoated philosophers.
t must be confessed that a lampoon or a satire
o not carry in them robbery or murder. Man
not such a machine as a clock or a watch,
high move merely as they are moved.

* And is the only conjunction that combines the agency of two or
ore into one; for, as well as never does that; but merely states a
rt of comparison; thus, * Clear, as well as Cicero, was eloquent.
With is sometimes used for and.—See Miscellaneous Observations, p.
4 and 142.

† Or and nor are the only conjunctions applicable to this rule.

RULE V.

Conjunctions couple the same moods and tenses of verbs as,—Do good and seek peace.

Conjunctions couple the same cases of nouns and pronouns; as,—He and I are happy.

EXERCISES.

He reads and wrote well. He or me must go. Neither he nor her can attend. Anger glances into the breast of a wise man, but will rest only in the bosom of fools. My brother and him are tolerable grammarians. The parliament addressed the king, and has been prorogued the same day. If he understands the subject, and attend to it, he can scarcely fail of success. Did he not tell thee his fault, and entreated thee* to forgive him? And dost thou open thine eyes upon such a one, and bringest* me into judgment with thee! You and us enjoy many privileges. Professing regard, and to act differently, mark a base mind. If a man have a hundred sheep, and one of them is gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine, and goeth into the mountains, and seeketh that which is gone astray?

† Rank may confer influence, but will not necessarily produce virtue. She was proud, though now humble. He is not rich, but† is respectable. Our season of improvement is short; and, whether used or not,† will soon pass away.

* The same form of the verb must be continued.

† Conjunctions frequently couple different moods and tenses of verbs; but in these instances the nominative is generally repeated; as, He may return, but he will not continue.

‡ The nominative is generally repeated, even to the same mood and tense, when a contrast is stated with *but*, *not*, or *though*, &c., as in this sentence.

RULE VI.

and tenses of verbs
of nouns and pro

*One verb governs another in the infinitive mood; as,—
forget not to do good.**

*To, the sign of the infinitive, is not used after the verbs,
bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feel, let, perceive, behold,
observe, have, and know.†*

He or me, must
attend. Anger
se man, but will
ls. My brother
ians. The par-
d has been pro-
understands the
can scarcely fail
ee his fault, and
m? And dost
ach a one, and
ith thee! You

Professing re-
rk a base mind.
ep, and one of
leave the nine-
mountains, and
ay?
e, but will not
he was proud,
rich, but; is re-
ement is short;
oon pass away.

EXERCISES.

Strive learn. They obliged him do it.
Newton did not wish obtrude his discoveries
in the public. His penetration and diligence
seemed vie with each other. Milton cannot be
said have contrived the structure of an epic
poem. Endeavouring persuade. We ought
forgive injuries.

They need not to call upon her. I dare not
to proceed so hastily. I have seen some young
persons to conduct themselves very discreetly.
He bade me to go home. It is the difference
of their conduct which makes us to approve
the one, and to reject the other. We heard
the thunder to roll. It is a great support to
virtue, when we see a good mind to maintain
its patience and tranquillity under injuries and
afflictions, and to cordially forgive its oppres-
sors. Let me to do that. I bid my servant
to do this, and he doeth it. I need not to so-
licit him to do a kind office.

* The infinitive mood is frequently governed by nouns and adjectives;
as, They have a desire to learn; Worthy to be loved. For, before the
infinitive, is unnecessary.

Let governs the objective case; as, Let him beware.

† To is generally used after the passive of those verbs, except let;
as, He was made to believe it; He was let go; and sometimes after the
active, in the past tense, especially of have, a principal verb; as, I had
to walk all the way.—See p. 61, 6.

The infinitive is often independent of the rest of the sentence; as,
I am grieved; Th confuses the truth, I was in fault.

RULE VII.

When two nouns come together signifying different things, the former is put in the possessive case; as—John's book; on eagles' wings; his heart.

When two nouns come together signifying the same thing, they agree in case; as, Cicero the orator; The city Edinburgh.

EXERCISES.

Pompey's pillar. Virtues reward. A mans manner's frequently influence his fortune. Asa his heart was perfect with the Lord. A mother's tenderness and a father's care, are nature's gifts for mans advantage. Helen her beauty was the cause of Troy its destruction. Wisdoms precepts are the good mans delight.

* Peter's, John's, and Andrew's occupation was that of fishermen. He asked his father's as well as his mother's advice.

Jesus feet. Moses rod. Herodias' sake. Righteousness's sake. For conscience's sake. And they were all baptized of him in the river of Jordan.

* Rule. When several nouns come together in the possessive case, the apostrophe with s is annexed to the last, and understood in the rest; as Jane and Lucy's books.

When any words intervene, the sign of the possessive should be annexed to each; as, This gained the king's as well as the people's approbation.

† To prevent too much of the hissing sound, the s after the apostrophe is generally omitted when the first noun has an s in each of its two last syllables, and the second noun begins with s; as, The philosophers' sake; For conscience's sake; Francis's sake.

It has lately become common, when the nominative singular ends in s, or ss, to form the possessive by omitting the s after the apostrophe; as, James' book, Mrs' shoes, instead of James's book, Mrs's shoes. This is improper. Put these phrases into questions, and then they will appear ridiculous. Is this book James'? Are these shoes Mrs's? Nor are they less ridiculous without the interrogatory form; as, This book is James, No.—K. 126-8-7.

We sometimes use of instead of the apostrophe and s; thus we say, The wisdom of Socrates, rather than Socrates's wisdom. In some instances we use the of and the possessive termination to; as, It is a discovery of Sir Isaac Newton's, that it is one of Sir Isaac Newton's discoveries. A picture of my friend, means a portrait of him; but

RULE VIII.

...ing different things,
; as—John's book

signifying the same
the orator; The city

eward. A man's
fortune. As a
Lord. A mother
care, are nature's
Helen her beauty
struction. Wis
ans delight.

ew's occupation
ked his father's

Herodias' sake
onscience's sake
him in the river

as the possessive case, the
understood by the rest; as

session should be compared
the people's approbation.
the s after the adjectiv
has an s in each of its
with it; as, The count

minutive singular ends in
s after the apostrophe
er's book, Miss's shoes
questions, and thin the
Are these shoes Miss's
rogatory form; as, This

Socrates and s; these were
Socrates's wisdom. In
re termination in; as, the
of Sir Isaac Newton
a portrait of him; but

When a noun of multitude conveys unity of idea, the verb and pronoun should be singular; as,—The class was large.

When a noun of multitude conveys plurality of idea, the verb and pronoun should be plural; as, My people do not consider; they have not known me.

EXERCISES.

The meeting were well attended. The people has no opinion of its own. Send the multitude away, that it may go and buy itself bread. The people was very numerous. The council was not unanimous. The flock, and not the fleece, are, or ought to be, the objects of the shepherd's care. When the nation complain, the rulers should listen to their voice. The regiment consist of a thousand men. The multitude eagerly pursues pleasure as its chief good. The parliament are dissolved. The fleet were seen sailing up the channel. Why do this generation seek after a sign? The shoal of herrings were immense. The remnant of the people were persecuted. The committee was divided in its sentiments. The army are marching to Cadiz. Some people is busy, and yet does very little. Never were any nation so infatuated. But this people who knoweth not the law are cursed.

A picture of my friend's, means a portrait of some other person, and that it belongs to my friend.

As precise rules for the formation of the possessive case, in all situations, can scarcely be given, I shall merely subjoin a few correct examples for the pupil's imitation; thus, I left the parcel at Smith's the bookseller; The Lord Mayor of London's auditor, Mr. David My father's sake; He took refuge at the governor's; the king's representative; Whose glory did he emulate? He emulated Caesar's, the greatest general of antiquity.—See last note under Rule VII, also Rule XXX.

RULE IX.

*The verb TO BE should have the same case after it that it has before it; as,—I am he; I took it to be him.**

EXERCISES.

It was me who wrote the letter. Be not afraid: it is me. It was not me. It was him who got the first prize. I am sure it was not us that did it. It was them who gave us all this trouble. I would not act the same part again; if I were him. He so much resembled his brother, that at first sight I took it to be he. Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are them which testify of me.

I saw one whom I took to be she. Let him be whom he may, I am not afraid of him. Who do you think him to be? Whom do men say that I am? She is the person who I understood it to have been. Whom think ye that I am? Was it me that said so? I am certain it was not him. I believe it to have been they. It might have been him. It is impossible to be them. It was either him or his brother that gained the first prize.

* When the verb to be is understood, it has the same case after it that it has before it; as, He seems the leader of a party. I supposed him a man of learning: that is, to be the leader, &c., to be a man, &c.

Part of a sentence is sometimes the nominative both before and after the verb to be; as, His maxim was, "Be master of thy anger."

The verb to be is often followed by an *objective*.—See No. m.

Passive verbs which signify naming, and some *copulative* verbs, have a nominative after them; as, He shall be called John: He became the slave of irregular passions. Stephen died a martyr for the Christian religion.

Some *passive* verbs admit an *objective* after them; as, John was first denied apples, then he was promised them, then he was offered them.

RULE X.

Sentences that imply contingency and futurity require the Subjunctive Mood; as,—If he be alone, give him the letter.

When contingency and futurity are not both implied, the Indicative ought to be used; as,—If he speaks as he thinks, he may safely be trusted.

EXERCISES.

If a man smites his servant, and he die, he shall surely be put to death. If he acquires riches they will corrupt his mind. Though he be high, he hath respect to the lowly. If thou live virtuously, thou art happy. If thou be Christ, save thyself and us. If he does promise, he will certainly perform. Oh! that his heart was tender. As the governess were present, the children behaved properly. Though he falls he shall not be utterly cast down.

* Despise not any condition lest it happens to be thy own.† Let him that is sanguine take heed lest he miscarries. Take care that thou breakest not any of the established rules.

‡ If he is but discreet he will succeed. If he be but in health, I am content. If he does but intimate his desire, it will produce obedience.

* The exercises may all be corrected by the rule at the top.—K. 201.

† RULE I. *Lest and that avoided to a command require the Subjunctive Mood; as, Love not sleep, lest thou come to poverty. Take heed that thou speak not to Jacob, either good or bad.*

‡ RULE II. *If, with but following it, when futurity is denoted, requires the Subjunctive Mood; as, If he do but touch the hills they shall smoke. But when future time is not expressed, the indicative ought to be used.*

In the subjunctive, the auxiliaries *shall, should, &c.* are generally understood; as, Though he *shall*, i.e., though he *should* fail. Until repentance compose his mind, i.e., until repentance shall compose.—See K. 256.

case after if that it
be him.*

utter. Be not
e. It was him
sure it was not
ho gave us all
the same part
uch resembled
I took it to be
or in them ye
they are them

she. Let him
d of him. Who
m do men say
a who I under-
think ye that
o? I am cer-
ve it to have
en him. It is
either him or
prize.

the same case after it
of a party. I sup-
pose leader, &c., to be i

both before and after
thy anger."

See No. m.

a noster perbe, have a
John: He became the
rtyr for the Christian

them; as, John was
, than he was offered



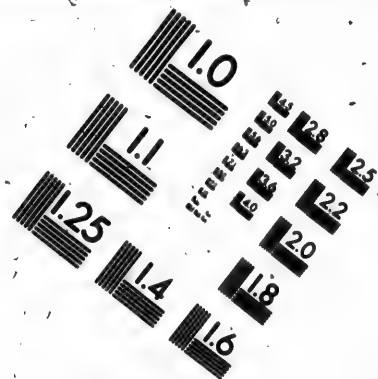
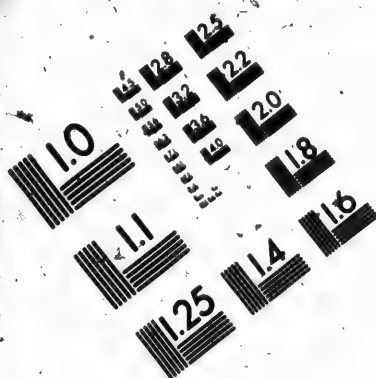
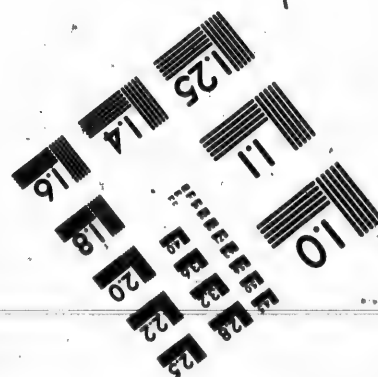
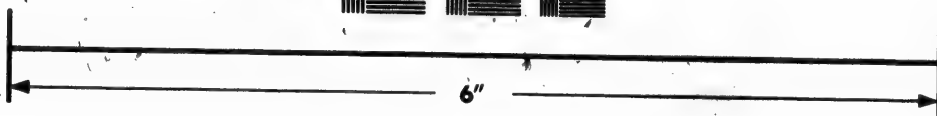
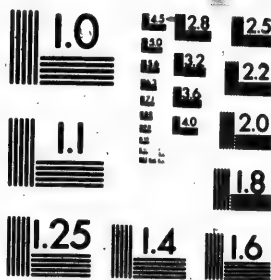


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RULE XI.

Some conjunctions have their correspondent conjunctions; thus,—

Neither requires Nor after it; as, Neither he nor his brother was in.

Though — Yet; as, Though he was rich, yet for our sakes, &c.

Whether — Or; Whether he will do it or not, I cannot tell.

*Either — Or; * Either she or her sister must go.*

As — As; Mine is as good as yours.

As — So; As the stars so shall thy seed be. As the one dieth, so dieth the other.

So† — As; He is not so wise as his brother. To see thy glory so as I have seen it, &c.

So — That; I am so weak that I cannot walk.

EXERCISES.

It is neither cold or hot. It is so clear as I need not explain it. The relations are so uncertain, as that they require a great deal of examination. The one is equally deserving as the other. I must be so candid to own, that I have been mistaken. He would not do it himself, nor let me do it. He was so angry as he could not speak. So as thy days, so shall thy strength be. Though he slay me, so will I trust in him. He must go himself, or send his servant. There is no condition so secure as cannot admit of change. He is not as eminent, and as much esteemed, as he thinks himself to be. Neither despise the poor, or envy the rich, for the one dieth so as the other. As far as I am able to judge, the book is well written. His raiment was so white as snow.

* The poets frequently use *Or—or*, for *Either—or*; and *Nor—nor* for *Neither—nor*. In prose *not—nor* is often used for *neither—nor*. The *yet* after *though* is frequently and properly suppressed.

† *Or* does not require *either* before it when the one word is a mere explanation of the other; as, *20s. or £1 sterling is enough.*

† See E. 204.

pendent conjunctions ;

er he nor his brother

s rich, yet for our

or not, I cannot tell.

ister must go.

ours.

all thy seed be. A.

dieth the other. A.

as his brother. To

s I have seen it, &c.

I cannot walk.

It is so clear as

relations are so

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age. He is not

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RULE XII.

*The present participle, when used as a noun, requires an article before it, and of after it; as,—The sum of the moral law consists in the obeying of God, and the loving of our neighbour as ourselves.**

EXERCISES.

Learning of languages is very difficult. The learning any thing speedily requires great application. By the exercising our faculties they are improved. By observing of these rules you may avoid mistakes. By obtaining of wisdom thou wilt command esteem. This was a betraying the trust reposed in him. The not attending to this rule is the cause of a very common error.

† Our approving their bad conduct may encourage them to become worse. For his avoiding that precipice he is indebted to his friend's care.—† What is the reason of this person dismissing his servant so hastily? I remember it being done.

* These phrases would be right, were the article and of both omitted; as, The sum of the moral law consists in obeying God, and loving our neighbour, &c. This manner of expression is, in many instances, preferable to the other. In some cases, however, these two modes express very different ideas, and therefore attention to the sense is necessary; as, He confessed the whole in the hearing of three witnesses, and the court spent an hour in hearing their deposition.—Key, No. 208, &c.

† The present participle with a possessive before it sometimes admits of of after it, and sometimes not; as, Their observing of the rules prevented errors. By his studying the Scriptures he became wise.

When a preposition follows the participle, of is inadmissible; as, His depending on promises proved his ruin. His neglecting to study when young rendered him ignorant all his life.

‡ Rule.—A noun before the present participle is put in the possessive case; as, Much will depend on the pupil's composing frequently.

Sometimes, however, the sense forbids it to be put in the possessive case; thus, What do you think of my horse running to-day? means, Do you think I should let him run? but, What do you think of my horse's running? means, he has run, do you think he ran well?

RULE XIII.

The past participle is used after the verbs have and be, as,—I have written a letter: he was chosen.

EXERCISES.

He has wrote his copy. I would have wrote a letter. He had mistook his true interest. The coat had no seam, but was wove throughout. The French language is spoke in every kingdom in Europe. His resolution was too strong to be shook by slight opposition. The horse was stole. They have chose the part of honour and virtue. The Rhine was froze over. She was showed into the drawing-room. My people have slid backwards. He has broke the bottle. Some fell by the way-side, and was trode down. The price of cloth has lately rose very much. The work was very well execute. His have weakened his mind, and broke his health. He would have went with us, had he been invited. Nothing but application is wanting to make you an excellent scholar.

* He soon begun to be weary of having nothing to do. He was greatly heated, and he drunk with avidity. The bending harmit here a prayer begun. And end with sorrows as they first begun.

A second deluge learning thus o'er-run;
And the monks finished what the Goths begun.

* Rule.—The past participle must not be used instead of the past tense. It is improper to say, *he begun, for he began; he run, for he ran.*

words have and be;
chosen.

I would have
look his true in
m, but was wove
guage is spoke in
His resolution
by slight opposi-
They have chose
e. The Rhine
howed into the
have slid back-
tle. Some fell
de down. The
ery much. The
His have
his health. He
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nting to make
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heated, and he
ng harmit here
ith sorrows as
r-run;
Goths began.

RULE XIV.

Pronouns agree in gender, number, and person, with the nouns for which they stand; as,—John is here; he came an our ago. Every tree is known by its fruit.

EXERCISES.

Answer not a fool according to her folly. A stone is heavy, and the sand weighty; but a fool's wrath is heavier than it both. Can a woman forget her sucking child, that he should not have compassion on the son of her womb? yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee. Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses sprinkle it towards heaven, in the sight of Pharaoh; and it shall become small dust. Can any person on their entrance into life, be fully secure that they shall not be deceived? The mind of man cannot be long without some food to nourish the activity of his thoughts.

* This boys are diligent. I have not seen him this ten days. You have been absent this two hours. Those sort of people fear nothing. We have lived here this many years. The chasm made by the earthquake was twenty foot broad, and one hundred fathom in depth. There is six foot water in the hold. I have no interests but that of truth and virtue. Those sort of favours did real injury.

* *Rule.—Nouns and numeral adjectives must agree in number according to the sense; thus, This boys, should be, these boys, because boys is plural; and six feet, should be, six feet, because six is plural.*

Whole should never be joined to common nouns in the plural; thus, Almost the whole inhabitants were present, should be, Almost all the inhabitants; but it may be joined to collective nouns in the plural; thus, Whole cities were swallowed up by the earthquake.

instead of the past
As run, the Argonauts.

RULE XV.

The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; as,—Thou who readest; The book which was lost.

EXERCISES.

Those which seek wisdom will certainly find her. This is the friend which I love. That is the vice whom I hate. This moon who rose last night. Blessed is the man which walketh in wisdom's ways. Thou who has been a witness of the fact, can give an account of it. The child which* was lost is found.

† The tiger is a beast of prey, who destroys without pity. Who of those men came to his assistance?

‡ It is the best which can be got. Solomon was the wisest man whom ever the world saw. It is the same picture which you saw before. And all which beauty, all which wealth e'er gave, &c. The lady and lap-dog which we saw at the window. Some village Hampden, which, with dauntless breast, &c.

* It does not appear to me that it is harsh or improper, as Mr. Murray says, to apply *who* to children, because they have little reason and reflection; but if it is, at what age should we lay aside *which* and apply *who* to them? That seems preferable to either. In our translation of the Bible, *who* and *that* are both applied to children, but never *which*. See 2d Sam. xii. 14, 15. Matt. ii. 16. Rev. xii. 5.

† *Which* is applied to inferior animals, and also to persons in asking questions.

‡ Rule. THAT is used instead of *who* or *which*:

1. After adjectives in the superlative degree,—after the words *same* and *all*, and often after *some* and *any*.

2. When the antecedent consists of two nouns, the one requiring *who* and the other *which*; as, The man and the horse that we saw yesterday.

3. After the interrogative *Who*; as, Who that has any sense of religion would have argued thus?

There seems to be no satisfactory reason for preferring *that* to *who* after *some* and *all*, except usage. There is indeed as good authority for using *who* after *all*, as for using *that*. Addison, for instance, uses *all who* several times in one paper.

RULE XVI.

*When the relative is preceded by two antecedents of different persons, it and the verb generally agree in person with the last; as,—Thou art the boy that was dux yesterday.**

EXERCISES.

I am the man who command you. I am the person who adopt that sentiment, and maintain it. Thou art a pupil who possessest bright parts, but who hast cultivated them but little. I am a man who speak but seldom. Thou art the friend that hast often relieved me, and that hast not deserted me now in the time of peculiar need. Thou art he who driedst up the Red Sea before thy people Israel.†

‡ The king dismissed his minister without any inquiry, who had never before committed so unjust an action. The soldier, with a single companion, who passed for the bravest man in the regiment, offered his services.

* Sometimes the relative agrees with the former antecedent; as, I am verily a man who am a Jew.—Acts xxi. 8.

The propriety of this rule has been called in question, because the relatives should agree with the subject of the verb, whether the subject be next the relative or not. This is true, but it is also true that the subject is generally next the relative, and the rule is calculated to prevent the impropriety of changing from one person of the verb to another, as in the 3d example.

† When we address the Divine Being, it is, in my opinion, more direct and solemn to make the relative agree with the second person. In the Scriptures this is generally done. See Neh. ix. 1, &c. This sentence may therefore stand as it is. In the third person singular of verbs, the solemnity seems to become the dignity of the Almighty better than the familiar *er*; thus, I am the Lord thy God who teacheth thee to profit; who leadeth thee by the way that thou shouldest go; is more dignified than, I am the Lord thy God who teaches thee to profit; who leads thee.

‡ Rule.—The relative ought to be placed next its antecedent, to prevent ambiguity; thus, The boy beat his companion, whom every body believed incapable of doing mischief; should be, The boy, whom every body believed incapable of doing mischief, beat his companion.

RULE XVII.

*When singular nominatives of different persons are separated by OR or NOR, the verb agrees with the person next to it; as,—Either thou or I am in fault; I, or thou, or he, is the author of it.**

EXERCISES.

Either I or thou am greatly mistaken. He or I is sure of this week's prize. Either Thomas or thou has spilt the ink on my paper. John or I has done it. He or thou is the person who must go to London on that business.

Promiscuous Exercises.

Your gold and silver is cankered. Fear and a snare is come upon us. The master taught him and I to read. Let not a widow be taken into the number under three-score years old, having been the wife of one husband, well reported of for good works; if she have brought up children, if she have lodged strangers, if she have washed the saints' feet, if she have relieved the afflicted, if she have diligently followed every good work. The candidate being chosen was owing to the influence of party. The winter has not been as severe as we expected it to be. Him and her were of the same age. If the night have gathered aught of evil, disperse it. My people doth not consider.

*The verb, though expressed only to the last person, is understood in its proper person to each of the rest, and the sentence when the ellipsis is supplied stands thus: "Either thou art in fault, or I am in fault;" and the next sentence: "Either I am the author of it, or thou art the author of it, or he is the author of it."

Supplying the ellipsis thus would render the sentence correct;

RULE XVIII.

*A singular and a plural nominative separated by or or NOR, require a verb in the plural; as,—Neither the captain nor the sailors were saved.**

The plural nominative should be placed *next* the verb.

EXERCISES.

Neither poverty nor riches was injurious to him. He or they was offended at it. Whether one or more was concerned in the business, does not yet appear. The deceitfulness of riches, or the cares of this life, has choked the seeds of virtue in many a promising mind. Neither the king nor his ministers deserves to be praised.

† A great cause of the low state of industry were the restraints put upon it. His meat were locusts and wild honey. His chief occupation and enjoyment were controversy.

‡ Thou and he shared it between them. James and I are attentive to their studies. You and he are diligent in reading their books, therefore they are good boys.

but so strong is our natural love of brevity, that such a tedious and formal attention to correctness would justly be reckoned stiff and pedantic. It is better to avoid both forms of expression, when it can be conveniently done.

* The same observation may be made respecting the manner of supplying the ellipsis under this rule, that was made respecting the last. A pardonable love of brevity is the cause of the ellipsis in both, and in a thousand other instances.

† Rule I.—When the verb to be stands between a singular and plural nominative, it agrees with the one next it, or with the one which is more naturally the subject of it; as, "The wages of sin is death."

‡ Rule II.—When a pronoun refers to two words of different persons, coupled with And, it becomes plural, and agrees with the first person when I or We is mentioned; and with the second, when I or We is not mentioned; as, "John and I will lend you our books. James and you have got your lessons."

RULE XIX.

It is improper to use both a noun and its pronoun as a nominative to the same verb; as, — Men that is born of a woman, he is of few days, and full of trouble; — omit he.*

EXERCISES.

The king he is just. The men they were there. Many words they darken speech. My banks they are furnished with bees. Who, instead of going about doing good, they are perpetually intent upon doing mischief. Disappointments and afflictions, however disagreeable, they often improve us. Simple and innocent pleasures they alone are durable.

† Which rule, if it had been observed, a neighbouring prince would have wanted a great deal of that incense which has been offered up to him. † Man, though he has great variety of thoughts, and such, from which others as well as himself might receive profit and delight, yet they are all within his own breast.

§ For he bringeth down them that dwell on high; the lofty city he layeth it low.

The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel.

* In some cases where the noun is highly emphatical, the repetition of it in the pronoun is not only allowable but even elegant; as, The Lord he is the God. 1 Kings xviii. 39; see also Deut. xii. 5.

† It ought to be, *If this rule had been observed, a neighbouring, &c.*

† It ought to be, *Though man has great variety, &c.*

‡ Rule. — It is improper to use both a noun and its pronoun as an objective after the same verb; thus, in Deut. iv. 3: Your eyes have seen what the Lord did because of Baal-peor, for all the men that followed Baal-peor, the Lord thy God hath destroyed them from among you; *this is superfluous, as a transposition of the last clause will show; thus, For the Lord hath destroyed all the men from among you that followed Baal-peor.*

RULE XX.

The infinitive mood, or part of a sentence, is sometimes used as the nominative to a verb; as,—For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain. His being idle was the cause of his ruin.*

EXERCISES.

To be carnally minded are death, but to be spiritually minded are life and peace. To live soberly, righteously, and piously, are required of all men. That warm climates should accelerate the growth of the human body, and shorten its duration, are² very reasonable to believe. To be temperate in eating and drinking, to use exercise in the open air, and to preserve the mind from tumultuous emotions, is the best preservatives of health.

That it is our duty to promote the purity of our minds and bodies, to be just and kind to our fellow-creatures, and to be pious and faithful to Him who made us, admit not of any doubt in a rational and well-informed mind.

* The infinitive is equal to a noun; thus, *To play is pleasant*, and *boys love to play*; are equal to, *Play is pleasant*, and *boys love play*—v. 64, b.

The infinitive is sometimes used instead of the present participle; as, *To advise*; *To attempt*; or, *advising*, *attempting*; this substitution can be made only in the beginning of a sentence.

Note.—Part of a sentence is often used as the objective after a verb; as, “*You will soon find that the world does not perform what it promises.*” *What will you find?* Ans. That the world does not perform what it promises. Therefore, the clause, *that the world does not perform*, &c., must be the objective after *find*. Did I not tell (to) thee, that thou wouldst bring me to ruin? Here the clause, *that thou wouldst bring me to ruin*, is the objective after *tell*.

RULE XXI.

Double comparatives and superlatives are improper; thus, Mine is a more better book, but John's is the most best; should be, Mine is a better book, but John's is the best.

EXERCISES.

The nightingale's voice is the most sweetest in the grove. James is a worser scholar than John. Tray is the most swiftest dog. Absalom was the most beautifullest man. He is the *chiefest among ten thousand.

His assertion was most untrue. His work is perfect; his brother's more perfect; and his father's the most perfect of all.

Promiscuous Exercises.

The great power and force of custom forms another argument against keeping bad company. And Joshua he shall go over before thee, as the Lord hath said. And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness, and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, &c. And the righteous men they shall judge them, &c. If thou be the King of the Jews, save thyself. The people, therefore, that was with him when he raised Lazarus out of his grave, bare record. Public spirit is a more* universal principle than a sense of honour.

* *Chief, universal, perfect, true, &c.* imply the superlative degree without *est* or *most*. In language sublime or passionate, however, the word *perfect* required the superlative form to give it effect. A lover enraptured with his mistress, would naturally call her the *most perfect* of her sex.

Superior and *inferior* always imply comparative, and require to alter them.

RULE XXII.

atives are improper;
at John's is the most
ok, but John's is the

Two negatives in the same sentence are improper; * thus,
—I cannot by any means allow it; should be, I can by no
means allow it, or, I cannot by any means allow it.

EXERCISES.

the most sweetest
rser scholar than
test dog. Absa-
st man. He is
and.
true. His work
re perfect; and
f all.

I cannot drink no more. He cannot do no-
thing. We have not done nothing to-day. He
will never be no taller. They could not travel
no farther. Covet neither riches nor honours,
nor no such perishing things. Nothing never
affected her so much. Do not interrupt me
thyself, nor let no one disturb me. I am re-
solved not to comply with the proposal, neither
at present nor at any other time.

cises.

Promiscuous Exercises.

of custom forms
eping bad com-
go over before
And God said,
e, after our like-
nition over the
e righteous men
If thou be the
f. The people
when he raised
e record. Pub-
principle than a

As far as I can judge, a spirit of independ-
ence and freedom, tempered by sentiments of
decency and the love of order, influence, in
a most remarkable manner, the minds of the
subjects of this happy republic. James and I
am cousins. Thy father's merits sets thee forth
to view. That it is our duty to be pious admit
not of any doubt. If he becomes very rich, he
may be less industrious. It was wrote extem-
porē. Romulus, which founded Rome, killed
his brother Remus.

the superlative degree
passionate, however, the
give it effect. A lover,
call her the most perfect
ive, and require to after

* Sometimes the two negatives are intended to be an affirmative; as,
Nor did they not perceive him; that is, They did perceive him. In
this case they are proper.

When one of the negatives, (such as, *do, do, no, no, &c.*) is joined
to another word, the two negatives form a pleasing and delicate variety
of expression; as, His language, though simple, is not *enlarged*; that
is, It is elegant.

RULE XXIII.

*Adverbs are, for the most part, placed before adjectives, after verbs active or neuter, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb; as,—He is very attentive: She behaves well, and is much esteemed.**

EXERCISES.

We should not be overcome totally by present events. He unaffectedly and forcibly spoke, and was heard attentively by the whole assembly. It cannot be impertinent or ridiculous, therefore, to remonstrate. Not only he found her employed, but pleased and tranquil also. In the proper disposition of adverbs, the ear carefully requires to be consulted as well as the sense.

† The women contributed all their rings and jewels voluntarily to assist the government. Having† not known, or having not considered, the measures proposed, he failed of success. He was determined to invite back the king, and to call together his friends.

‖ Ask me never so much dowry.

* This is but a general rule. For it is impossible to give an exact and determinate one for the placing of adverbs on all occasions. The easy flow and perspicuity of the phrase ought to be chiefly regarded.

† The adverb is sometimes placed with propriety before the verb, or at some distance after it; as, The women *voluntarily* contributed all their rings and jewels, &c. They *carried* their propositions *farther*.

‡ Not, when it qualifies the present participle, comes before it.

§ *Never* is often improperly used for *ever*; thus, "If I make my hands *never* so clean," should be, "*Ever* so clean."

¶ The note in former editions, stating that "*Ly* is cut off from *accordingly* when the next word ends in *ly*," has been removed, both because it properly belonged to the 24th rule, and because it was in some degree encouraging a breach of that rule. Two words which end in *ly*, succeeding each other, are indeed a little offensive to the ear, but rather than write bad grammar, it would be better either to offend it, or avoid the use of *accordingly* in this case altogether; and instead of saying, "He used me *accordingly* *discreetly*," say, "He used me *very* *discreetly*," or, if that is not strong enough, vary the expression.

RULE XXIV.

Adjectives should not be used as adverbs, nor adverbs as adjectives; as.—Remarkable well, for remarkably well; and, Use a little wine for thine often infirmities, instead of thy frequent infirmities; or,

Adverbs qualify adjectives and verbs—Adjectives qualify nouns.

EXERCISES.

They are miserable poor. They behaved the noblest. He fought bolder than his brother. He lived in a manner agreeable to the dictates of reason and religion. He was extreme prodigal, and his property is now nearly exhausted. They lived conformable to the rules of prudence. He speaks very fluent, reads excellent, but does not think very coherent. They came agreeable to their promise, and conducted themselves suitable to the occasion. They hoped for a soon and prosperous issue to the war.

* From whence come ye? He departed from thence into a desert place. Where† are you going? Bid him come here immediately. We walked there in an hour. He drew up a petition, where‡ he too frequently represented his own merit. He went to London last year, since when I have not seen him. The situation where I found him. It is not worth his while.

* Rule I.—From should not be used before *hence, thence, and whence*, because it is superfluous. In many cases, however, the omission of *from* would render the language intolerably stiff and disagreeable.

† Rule II.—After verbs of motion, *thither, thither, and whither*, should be used, and not *here, there, and where*.

‡ Rule III.—When and while should not be used as nouns, nor *where* as a preposition and a relative, i.e. *for so which, &c.*—For *where*, see Key, 236.

RULE XXV.

*The comparative degree, and the pronoun other, requires than after them, and such requires as; as, —Greater than I.—No other than he;—Such as do well.**

EXERCISES.

He has little more of the scholar besides the name. Be ready to succour such persons who need thy assistance. They had no sooner risen but they applied themselves to their studies. Those savage people seemed to have no other element but war. Such men that act treacherously ought to be avoided. He gained nothing farther by his speech, but only to be commended for his eloquence. This is none other but the gate of paradise. Such sharp replies that cost him his life. To trust in him is no more but to acknowledge his power.

† James is the wisest of the two. He is the weakest of the two. I understood him the best of all others who spoke on the subject. Eve was the fairest of all her daughters. He is the likeliest of any other to succeed. Jane is the wittier of the three, not the wiser.

* *Such*, meaning *with a consequence* or *so great*, requires *that*; as, His behaviour was such, that I ordered him to leave the room. *Such* is the influence of money, that few can resist it.

† *Rule*.—When two objects are compared, the comparative is generally used; but when more than two, the superlative; as, This is the younger of the two; Mary is the wisest of them all.

When the two objects form a group, or are not so much opposed to each other as to require them before the last, some respectable writers use the superlative; and say, "James is the wisest of the two." He is the weakest of the two." The superlative is often more agreeable to the ear; nor is the sense injured. In many cases a strict adherence to the comparative form renders the language too stiff and formal.

A comparison in which more than two are concerned, may be expressed by the comparative as well as by the superlative; and in some cases better; but the comparative considers the objects compared as belonging to different classes; while the superlative compares them as included in one class. The comparative is used thus

RULE XXVI.

*A pronoun after than, or as, either agrees with a verb, or is governed by a verb or preposition understood; as,—He is wiser than I (am): She loved him more than (she loved) me.**

EXERCISES.

John can write better than me. He is as good as her. Thou art a much greater loser than me by his death. She suffers hourly more than me. They know how to write as well as him; but he is a better grammarian than them. The undertaking was much better executed by his brother than he. They are greater gainers than us. She is not so learned as him. If the king gave us leave, we may perform the office as well as them that do.

† Who betrayed her companion? Not me. Who revealed the secrets he ought to have concealed? Not him; it was her. Whom did you meet? He. Who bought that book? Him. Whom did you see there? He and his sister. Who's pen is this? Mine's.

"Greece was more polished than any other nation of antiquity." Here Greece stands by itself as opposed to the other nations of antiquity—She was none of the other nations—She was more polished than they. The same idea is expressed by the superlative when the word *other* is left out; thus, "Greece was the most polished nation of antiquity." Here Greece is assigned the highest place in the class of objects among which she is numbered—the nations of antiquity—she is one of them.

* When *who* immediately follows *than*, it is used improperly in the objective case; as, "Alfred, than whom a greater king never reigned;"—*than whom* is not grammatical. It ought to be *than who*; because *who* is the nominative to *was understood*.—*Than whom* is as bad a phrase as, "He is taller than I am." It is true, that some of our best writers have used *than whom*; but it is also true, that they have used other phrases which we have rejected as ungrammatical; then why not reject this too?—The exercises in the early editions of the grammar have been excluded.

† Rule.—The word containing the answer to a question, must be in the same case with the word which asks it; as, Who said that? I (said it). Whose books are these? John's (books).

RULE XXVII.

*The distributive pronouns, each, every, either, neither, agree with nouns and verbs in the singular number only; as,—Each of his brothers is in a favourable situation; Every man is accountable for himself; Either of them is good enough.**

EXERCISES.

Let each esteem others better than themselves. Every one of the letters bear date after his banishment. Each of them, in their turn, receive the benefits to which they are entitled. Every person, whatever be their station, are bound by the duties of morality and religion. Neither of those men seem to have any idea that their opinions may be ill-founded. By discussing what relates to each particular in their order, we shall better understand the subject. Are either of these men your friend?

† And Jonathan, the son of Shimeah, slew a man of great stature, that had on every hand six fingers, and on every foot six toes.

† Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer. The king of Israel and the king of Judah, sat either of them on his throne.

* Each relates to two or more objects, and signifies both of the two, or every one of any number taken singly.

† Every relates to more than two objects, and signifies each of them all taken individually.—It is quite correct to say, *Every six miles, &c.*

Either signifies the one or the other, but not both. *Neither* imports not either.

‡ *Either* is sometimes improperly used instead of *each*; as, *On either side of the river was there the tree of life*; instead of, *On each side of the river.*

RULE XXVIII

When two persons or things are contrasted, that refers to the first mentioned, and this to the last; as,—Virtue and vice are as opposite to each other as light and darkness; that ennobles the mind, this debases it.

EXERCISES.

Wealth and poverty are both temptations; this tends to excite pride, that discontentment. Religion raises men above themselves, irreligion sinks them beneath the brutes; that binds them down to a poor pitiable speck of perishable earth, this exalts them to the skies.

* And the cloud came between the camp of the Egyptians and the camp of Israel, and it was a cloud and darkness to them, but it gave light to these. Moses and Solomon were men of the highest renown; the latter was remarkable for his meekness, the former was renowned for his wisdom. I have always preferred cheerfulness to mirth; the former I consider as an act, the latter as a habit of the mind. Body and soul must part; the former wings its way to its almighty source, the latter drops into the dark and noisome grave.

* Former and latter are often used instead of that and this. They are alike in both numbers.

That and this are seldom applied to persons; but former and latter are applied to persons and things indiscriminately. In most cases, however, the repetition of the noun is preferable to either of them.

RULE XXIX.

*In the use of verbs, and words that in point of time relate to each other, the order of time must be observed; for example, I remember him these many years, should be, I have remembered him, &c.**

EXERCISES.

I have compassion on the multitude, because they continue with me now three days. And he that was dead sat up, and began to speak. The next new year's day I shall be at school three years. The court laid hold on all the opportunities which the weakness or necessities of princes afford it, to extend its authority. Ye will not come unto me that ye might have life. His sickness was so great that I often feared he would have died before our arrival. It would have given me great satisfaction to relieve him from that distressed situation.

† I always intended to have rewarded my son according to his merit. We have done no more than it was our duty to have done. From the little conversation I had with him, he appeared to have been a man of letters. It was a pleasure to have received his approbation of my labours. I intended to have written you last week.

* The best general rule that can be given, is, To observe what the sense necessarily requires.

† Rule.—After the Past Tense, the present infinitive (and not the perfect) should be used; as, I intended to write to my father, and not I intended to have written;—for however long it now is since I thought of writing, to write was then present to me, and must still be considered as present when I bring back that time and the thoughts of it.

RULE XXX.

point of time relative
observed; for exam-
ple, should be, I have

It is improper to place a clause of a sentence between a possessive case and the word which usually follows it; thus, She began to extol the farmer's, as she called him, excellent understanding; should be, She began to extol the excellent understanding of the farmer, as she called him.

EXERCISES.

multitude, be-
low three days.
and began to
day I shall be
rt laid hold on
e weakness or
to extend its
unto me that
s was so great
ve died before
ven me great
hat distressed

They very justly condemned the prodigal's, as he was called, senseless and extravagant conduct. They implicitly obeyed the protector's, as they called him, imperious mandates. Beyond this, the arts cannot be traced, of civil society. These are David's, the king, priest, and prophet of the Jewish people's psalms. This is Paul's the Christian hero, and great apostle of the Gentiles advice.

rewarded my
Ve have done
o have done.
ad with him,
of letters. It
his approba-
to have writ-

* Howsoever beautiful they appear, they have no real merit. In whatsoever light we view him, his conduct will bear inspection. On whatsoever side they are contemplated, they appear to advantage. Howsoever much he might despise the maxims of the king's administration, he kept a total silence on that subject.

† Whoso keepeth the fig-tree shall eat the fruit thereof.

* Rule.—Whichsoever and whatsoever, are often divided by the interposition of the corresponding word; thus, On whichever side the king cast his eyes; should be, On which side cover the king, &c.

I think this rule unnecessary, if not improper. It would be better to say, Howsoever beautiful, &c. See my reasons, Key, p. 123, Nos. 247, & 9.

† Whoso is an old word used instead of *He that*; as, Whoso mocketh the poor, reproacheth his Maker; it should be, *He that* mocketh, &c.

RULE XXXI.

Before names of places,

To—is used after a verb of motion; as, *We went to Spain*

At—is used after the verb *to be*; as, *I was at Leith.*

In—is used before names of countries and large cities; as
I live in London, in England.

At—is used before villages, towns, and foreign cities; as
He resided at Gretna Green; at York; at Rome.

EXERCISES.

They have just arrived in Leith, and are going to Dublin. They will reside two months at England. I have been to London, after having resided at France; and I now live in Bath. I was in the place appointed long before any of the rest. We touched in Liverpool on our way for New York. He resides in Mavisbank, in Scotland. She has lodgings at George's Square.*

† Ah! unhappy thee, who are deaf to the calls of duty and of honour. Oh! happy† us, surrounded with so many blessings. Woe's I, for I am a man of unclean lips.

* One inhabitant of a city, speaking of another's residence, says, *He dwells in Bank street; or, if the word number be used, at No. —, Prince's street.* K. 105-6.

† Rule.—The interjections *Oh!* and *Ah!* &c., generally require the objective case of the first personal pronoun, and the nominative of the second; as, *Ah me! O thou fool! O ye hypocrites! Woe's thou,* would be improper; it should be, *Woe's thee; that is, Woe is to thee.*

‡ Interjections sometimes require the objective case after them, but they never govern it. In the first edition of this Grammar, I followed Mr. Murray and others, in leaving *us*, in the exercises, to be turned into *me*; but that it should be *us*, and not *me*, is obvious, because it is *the* *Woe* to *us* understood; thus, *Oh happy are we!* or, *Oh we are happy* (being) surrounded with so many blessings!

As interjections, owing to quick feelings, express only the emotions of the mind, without stopping to mention the circumstances that produce them, many of the phrases in which they occur are very elliptical, and therefore a verb or preposition must be understood. *Me*, for instance, in *Ah me*, is governed by *beset* or *upon* understood; *Ah*, what mischief has *beset* me or come upon me.

Oh is used to express the emotion of pain, sorrow, or surprise.

O is used to express wishing, exclamation, or a direct address to a person.

RULE XXXII.

Certain words and phrases must be followed with appropriate prepositions; such as:

Accused of	Exception from
Abhorrence of	Expert at or in
Acquit of	Fall under
Adapted to	Free from
Agreeable to	Glad of or at
Averse to	Independent of or on
Bestow upon	Insist upon
Boast or brag of	Made of
Call out on for	Marry to
Change for	Martyr for
Confide in	Need of
Conformable to	Observance of
Compliance with	Prejudice against
Consonant to	Profit by
Convergent with, in	Provide with
Dependent upon	Reconcile to
Derogation from	Reduce under or to
Die of or by	Regard to
Differ from	Replete with
Difficulty in	Resemblance to
Diminution of	Resolve on
Disappointed in or of	Swerve from
Disapprove of	Taste for or of
Discouragement to	Think of or on
Dissant from	True to
Eager in	Wait on
Engaged in	Worthy of

* *Boast is often used without of, as, For if I have boasted anything.*

† *The same preposition that follows the verb or adverb generally follows the noun which is derived from it; as, Confide in, confidence in; disposed to tyrannise, a disposition to tyrannise; independently of.*

‡ *Disapprove and approve are frequently used without of.*

§ *Of is sometimes omitted and sometimes inserted, after worthy.*

¶ *Many of these words take other prepositions when they are used in other meanings; thus, for example, Fall on, to account to, to comply with, to begin eagerly to, to apply himself to.*

We went to Spain
was at Leith.
and large cities; as
foreign cities; as
at York; at Rome.

Leith, and are
side two months
London, after
I now live in
anted long be-
ched in Liver-
He resides
e has lodgings
e deaf to the
h! happy us,
gs. Woe's I,

a residence, says, He
be used, as No.

generally require the
the necessities of the
rites! Woe's thou,
s, Woe is to thee.

case after them, but
Grammar, I followed
arises, to be turned
obvious, because it is
us / or, Oh we are

only the various
instances that pro-
are very easily
understood. As, for
understood; as,

or surprise.
direct address to a

EXERCISES ON RULE XXXII.

He was totally* dependent of the papal crown. He accused the minister for betraying the Dutch. You have bestowed your favours to the most deserving persons. His abhorrence to gaming was extreme. I differ with you. The English were very different then to what they are now. In compliance to his father's advice. He would not comply to his measures. It is no discouragement for the authors. The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or derogation to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. Is it consonant with our nature? Conformable with this plan. Agreeable with the sacred text. Call for your uncle.†

He was eager of recommending it. He had no regard after his father's commands. Thy prejudice to my cause. It is more than they thought‡ for. There is no need for it. Reconciling himself with the king. No resemblance with each other. Upon such occasions as fell into their cognizance. I am engaged with writing. We profit from experience. He swerved out of the path. He is resolved of going to the Persian court. Expert of his work. Expert of, deceiving. The Romans

* Distinctly dependent, &c. are applied indifferently with a or s in the last syllable.

† Only persons so denoted, as require. Call out is to pay a short visit, to request; say, When you call on him, I shall call for a bottle of wine.

‡ The sentences in which *of* and *on* are nearly equal. The latter, however, abounds more in the Scriptures than the former. In English we seldom say *of* well with thee: *Thou art well* for good; whatsoever things are truly so, think on these things. But *think of* is perhaps more common in modern publications.

XII.

of the papal
for betraying
your favours

His abhor-
I differ with
different then
alliance to his
comply to his
ment for the
I not think it
e, or degra-
upon counsel.
Conformable
the sacred

it. He had
bands. They
re than they
for it. Re-

No resen-
ch occasions
an engaged
experience.
is resolved
xpert of his
The Romans

ly with a or s in

ay a short visit,
for a bottle of

y equal. The lat-

the former: as

the latter: as

the former: as

EXERCISES OF RULE XXXII.

reduced the world* to their own power. He provided them of every thing. We insist for it. He seems to have a taste of such studies.

He died for thirst. He found none on whom he could safely confide. I dissent with the examiner. It was very well adapted for his capacity. He acquitted me from any imputation. You are conversant† with that science. They boast in their great riches. Call of James to walk with you. When we have had a true taste for the pleasures of virtue, we can have no relish for those of vice. I will wait of you. He is glad of calamities.‡ She is glad at his company. A strict observance after times and fashions. This book is replete in errors. These are exceptions to the general rule. He died a martyr to Christianity. This change is to the better. His productions were scrupulously exact, and conformable with all the rules of correct writing. He died of the sword. She finds a difficulty of fixing her mind. This prince was naturally averse|| from war. A freeholder is born with an aversion from subjection.

* Reduce under, is to subdue. In other cases to follow it; as, To reduce to practice, to fractions; &c.

† We say conversant with men, or things. A black and white conversant among the writings of the most polite authors, and conversant about worldly affairs. Conversant with is preferable.

‡ Glad of is perhaps more proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; and glad at, when something begins another; as, Jonah was exceedingly glad of the gourd; He that is glad at calamities, shall not be unpunished.

|| Averse and aversion requires a after them rather than from, but both are used, and sometimes even by the same author.

RULE XXXIII.

All the parts of a sentence should correspond to each other, and a regular and dependent construction throughout be carefully preserved.* For example, the sentence, "He was more beloved, but not so much admired, as Cinthio," is inaccurate; because more requires *than* after it, which is no where found in the sentence. It should be, He was more beloved *than* Cinthio, but not so much admired.

A proper choice of words and a perspicuous arrangement should be carefully attended to.

EXERCISES.

The reward is his due, and it has²⁰ already or will hereafter, be given to him. He was guided by interests always different,²² sometimes contrary to those of the community. The intentions of some of these philosophers, nay of many, might²¹ and probably were good. No person was ever so perplexed,²¹ or sustained²² the mortifications as he has done to-day. He was more bold and active,²² but not so wise and studious as his companion. Then said they unto him, what shall we do that we might work²⁰ the works of God? Sincerity is as valuable,²¹ and even more valuable,²² than knowledge. The greatest masters of critical learning differ²² among one another.

But from this dreary period the recovery of the empire was become desperate; no wisdom could obviate its decadence. He was at one time thought to be a supposititious child.

* This rule is merely of any value as a rule: for every sentence on which the last two may be corrected by the preceding rules, and by small figures will show; but it has been retained, because two words require a different construction, it will tend to prevent the common error of forgetting the construction of the former word, and adhering to that of the latter.

RULE XXXIV.

A is used before nouns in the singular number only.
The is used before nouns in both numbers.

The article is omitted before a noun that stands for a whole species, and before the names of minerals, metals, arts, &c.

The latter of two nouns after a comparative should have no article when they both refer to one person; as, He is a better reader than writer.

To use the Articles properly is of the greatest importance; but it is impossible to give a rule applicable to every case.

Examples of the improper use and omission of the articles.

EXERCISES.

Reason was given to a man to control his passions. The gold is corrupting. A man is the noblest work of the creation. Wisest and best men are sometimes betrayed into errors. We must act our part with a constancy, though reward of our constancy be distant. There are some evils of life, which equally affect prince and people. Purity has its seat in the heart: but extends its influence over so much of outward conduct as to form the great and material part of a character. At worst, I could but incur a gentle reprimand. The profligate man is seldom or never found to be the good husband, the good father, or the beneficent neighbour.

† He has been much censured for paying a little attention to his business. So bold a breach of order, called for little severity in punishing the offender.

* *The* is used before an individual representing the whole of its species when compared with another individual representing another species; thus, *The* dog is a more grateful animal than *the* cat; i. e. *All* dogs are more grateful than cats.

† A nice distinction of the sense is sometimes made by the use or omission of the article. If I say, he behaved with a little reverence, I praise him a little. If I say, he behaved with little reverence, I blame him.

RULE XXXV.

An *ellipsis*, or omission of some words, is frequently admitted. Thus, instead of saying, He was a learned man, he was a wise man, and he was a good man; we say, He was a learned, wise, and good man.

EXERCISES.

A house and a garden. The laws of God, and the laws of man. Avarice and cunning may acquire an estate: but avarice and cunning cannot gain friends. His crimes had brought him into extreme distress, and extreme perplexity. He has an affectionate brother and an affectionate sister. By presumption, and by vanity, we provoke enmity, and we incur contempt. Genuine virtue supposes our benevolence to be strengthened and to be confirmed by principle. He is temperate, he is disinterested, he is benevolent. Perseverance in laudable pursuits, will reward all our toils, and will produce effects beyond our calculation. We often commend imprudently, as well as censure imprudently. Destitute of principle, he regarded neither his family nor his friends, nor his reputation. He insulted every man and every woman in the company. The temper of him who is always in the bustle of the world will be often ruffled and will be often disturbed.

*He regards his word, but thou dost not regard it. They must be punished, and they shall be punished. We succeeded, but they did not succeed.

* The auxiliaries of the compound tenses are often used alone. We have done it, but thou hast not; &c. thou hast not done it.

RULE XXXVI

An ellipsis is not allowable when it would obscure the sentence, weaken its force, or be attended with an impropriety; for example, "We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen," should be, We speak *that which* we do know, and testify *that which* we have seen.

EXERCISES.

*A noble spirit disdaineth the malice of fortune; his greatness of soul is not to be cast down. A house and† orchard. A horse and ass. A learned and amiable young man. I gladly shunned who gladly fled from me. A taste for useful knowledge will provide for us a great and noble entertainment when others leave us. They enjoy also a free constitution and laws. The captain had several men died in his ship of the scurvy. I must, however, be so candid to own I have been mistaken. The sacrifices of virtue will not only be rewarded hereafter, but recompensed even in this life. Oh, Piety! Virtue! how insensible have I been to thy charms! That is a property most men have, or at least may attain. There is nothing men are more deficient in, than knowing their own characters. Why do ye that which is not lawful to do on the Sabbath days? Neither has he, nor any other persons, suspected so much dissimulation.

* A noble spirit disdaineth, &c., should be, A man of a noble spirit disdaineth, &c. This will render the sentence consistent with the rules of grammar and with common sense: to talk of the soul of a spirit is ridiculous.

† The article being once expressed, the repetition of it becomes unnecessary, except when a different form of it is requisite; as, A house and an orchard; and when some peculiar emphasis requires a repetition, as, Not only the year, but the day and the hour were appointed.

CONSTRUCTION.

The four following lines are construed by way of example. They were parsed at page 54. They are construed here, because the pupil should now be able to apply the Rules of Syntax.

Oh! how stupendous was the power
That raised me with a word;
And* every day and every hour,
I lean upon the Lord.

How stupendous, adverbs are for the most part placed before adjectives, &c. *A power* is understood thus, *stupendous a power*,† an adjective agrees with a noun—*A power*, the article *a* is used before nouns in the singular number only—the *power*, *the* is used before nouns in both numbers—the *power was*, a verb agrees with its nominative—the *power that*, the relative agrees with its antecedent, &c. *That raised* a verb agrees with its nom.—*Raised me*, an active verb governs the objective case—*With a word*, prepositions govern the objective—*A word*, *A* is used before nouns in the singular, &c. (*During* is understood) *during every day*, prepositions govern the objective case—*Every day*, an adjective agrees with a noun—*Day* and *hour*, conjunctions couple the same cases of nouns and pronouns; for *hour* is governed by *during* understood again—*Every hour*, an adjective agrees, &c.—*I lean*, a verb agrees with its nominative—*Upon the Lord*, prepositions govern the objective case.

The possessive pronouns, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*, and *its*, must be construed exactly like nouns in the possessive case, for a pronoun is an exact resemblance of a noun in every thing but *one*; namely, it will not admit of an adjective before it like a noun. *His* is equal to *John's*, and *her* to *Ann's*, and *their* to the *men's*, in the following sentences:

John lost *his* gloves, i. e. John lost *John's* gloves.—Ann found *her* book, i. e. Ann found *Ann's* book.—The men took off *their* hats, i. e. The men took off the *men's* hats.—The garden is productive, and *its* fruit is good, i. e. the *garden's* fruit. In all these cases, and in such phrases as, *my horse*—*thy field*—*our lands*—*your estates*—*their property*—*whose horse*,—the rule is, "When two nouns come together, signifying different things, the first is put in the possessive case."

It is impossible to converse and grammar; and here is so very vaguely used, that the rule, "Conjunctions couple the same moods and tenses of verbs, and the same cases of nouns and pronouns,"

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PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES

ON THE

RULES OF SYNTAX.

John writes pretty. Come here, James. Where are you going, Thomas? I shall never do so no more. The train of our ideas are often interrupted. Was you present at last meeting? He need not be in so much haste. He dare not act otherwise than he does. Him whom they seek is in the house. George or I is the person. He or they is much to be blamed. The troop consist of fifty men. Those set of books was a valuable present. A pillar sixty foot high. His conduct evinced the most extreme vanity. These trees are remarkable tall. He acted bolder than was expected. This is he who I gave the book to. Eliza always appears amiably. She goes there to-morrow. From whence came they? Who do you lodge with now? He was born at London, but he died in Bath. If he be sincere I am satisfied. Her father and her were at church. The master requested him and I to read more distinctly. It is no more but his due. Flatterers flatter as long, and no longer than they have expectations of gain. John told the same story as you told. This is the largest tree which I have ever seen.

will not apply in this passage.—From the sense, it is evident that *And* should be *For*, meaning *not only so, but—every day, &c.*

† Or, how stupendous the power was, but it is certainly better to supply a power thus; O how stupendous a power was the power that raised me with a word.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Let he and I read the next chapter. She is free of pain. Those sort of dealings are unjust. David the son of Jesse was the youngest of his brothers. You was very kind to him, he said. Well, says I, what does thou think of him now. James is one of those boys that was kept in at school, for bad behaviour. Thou, James, did deny the deed. Neither good nor evil come of themselves. We need not to be afraid. He expected to have gained more by the bargain. You should drink plenty of goat milk. It was him who spoke first. Do you like ass milk? Is it me that you mean? Who did you buy your grammar from? If one takes a wrong method at first setting out, it will lead them astray. Neither man nor woman were present. I am more taller than you. She is the same lady who sang so sweetly. After the most straitest sect of our religion, I lived a Pharisee. Is not thy wickedness great? and thine iniquities infinite? There was more sophists than one. If a person have lived twenty or thirty years, he should have some experience. If this were his meaning, the prediction has failed. Fidelity and truth is the foundation of all justice. His associates in wickedness will not fail to mark the alteration of his conduct. Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

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PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

And when they had lift up their eyes, they saw no man save Jesus only. Strive not with a man without a cause, if he have done thee no harm. I wrote to, and cautioned the captain against it. Now both the chief priests and Pharisees had given a commandment, that if any man knew where he were, he should show it, that they might take him. The girl her book is torn in pieces. It is not me who he is in love with. He which commands himself, commands the whole world. Nothing is more lovelier than virtue.

The peoples happiness is the statesmans honour. Changed to a worser shape thou canst not be. I have drunk no spirituous liquors this six years. He is taller than me, but I am stronger than him. Solid peace and contentment consists neither in beauty or riches, but in the favour of God. After who is the King of Israel come out? The reciprocations of love and friendship between he and I, have been many and sincere. Abuse of mercies ripen us for judgment. Peter and John is not at school to-day. Three of them was taken into custody. To study diligently, and behave genteely, is commendable. The enemies who we have most to fear are those of our own hearts. R gulus was reckoned the most consummate warrior that Rome could then produce. Suppose life never so long, fresh accessions of knowledge may still be made.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Surely thou who reads so much in the Bible, can tell me what became of Elijah. Neither the master nor the scholars is reading. Trust not him, whom, you know, is dishonest. I love no interests but that of truth and virtue. Every imagination of the thoughts of the heart are evil continually. No one can be blamed for taking due care of their health. They crucified him, and two others with him, on either side one, and Jesus in the midst.

I have read Pope's Homer, and Drydens Virgil. He that is diligent you should commend. There was an earthquake which made the earth to tremble. And God said to Solomon, Wisdom and knowledge is granted unto thee, &c. I cannot commend him for justifying himself, when he knows that his conduct was so very improper. He was very much made on at school. Though he were a son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered. If he is alone tell him the news; but if there is any body with him, do not tell him. They ride faster than us. Though the measure be mysterious, it is worthy of attention. If he does but approve my endeavours, it will be an ample reward. Was it him who came last? Yes, it was him.

For ever in this humble cell,
Let thee and I, my fair one, dwell.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Every man should act suitable to his character and station in life. His arguments were exceeding clear. I only spoke three words on that subject. The ant and the bee sets a good example before drunken boys. Neither in this world, neither in the world to come. Evil communications corrupts good manners. Hannibal was one of the greatest generals whom the world ever saw. The middle station of life seems to be the most advantageously situated for gaining of wisdom.

These are the rules of grammar, by the observing which you may avoid mistakes. The king conferred on him the title of a duke. My exercises are not well wrote, I did not hold my pen well. Grammar teaches us to speak proper. She accused her companion for having betrayed her. I will not dissent with her. Nothing shall make me swerve out of the path of duty and honour. Who shall I give it to? Who are you looking for? It is a diminution to, or a derogation of their judgment. It fell into their notice or cognizance. She values herself for her fortune. That is a book which I am much pleased with. I have been to see the coronation, and a fine sight it was. That picture of the emperor's is a very exact resemblance of him. Every thing that we here enjoy, change, decay, and come to an end. It is not him they blame so much.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES

No people has more faults than they that pretend to have none. The laws of Draco is said to have been wrote with blood. It is so clear, or so obvious, as I need not explain it. She taught him and I to read. The more greater a bad man's accomplishments are, the more dangerous he is to society, and the more less fit for a companion. Each has their own faults, and every one should endeavour to correct their own. Let your promises be few, and such that you can perform.

His being at enmity with Caesar and Anthony were the cause of perpetual discord. Their being forced to their books in an age of enmity with all restraint, have been the reason why many have hated books all their lives. There was a coffee-house at that end of the town, in which several gentlemen used to meet of an evening. Do not despise the state of the poor, lest it becomes your own condition. It was his duty to have interposed his authority in an affair of so much importance. He spent his whole life in the doing good. Every gentleman who frequented the house, and conversed with the erectors of this occasional club, were invited to pass an evening when they thought fit. The winter has not been so severe as we expected it to have been. The rest (of the stars) in circuit walk this universe. Sir, if thou have borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

A lampoon, or a satire, does not carry in them robbery or murder. She and you were not mistaken in her conjectures. My sister and I, as well as my brother, are employed in their respective occupations. He repents him of that indiscreet action. It was me, and not him, that wrote it. Art thou him? I shall take care that no one shall suffer no injury. I am a man who approves of wholesome discipline, and who recommend it to others; but I am not a person who promotes severity, or who object to mild and generous treatment. This Jackanapes has hit me in a right place enough. Prosperity, as truly asserted by Seneca, it very much abstracts the knowledge of ourselves. To do to others as we would that they should do to us, it is our duty. This grammar was purchased at Ogle's the book-seller's. The Council was not unanimous.

Who spilt the ink upon the table? Him. Who lost this book? Me. Whose pen is this? John's. There is in fact no impersonal verbs in any language. And he spitted on the ground, and aointed his eyes. Had I never seen ye, I had never known ye. The ship Mary and Ann were restored to their owners. If we consult the improvement of mind, or the health of body, it is well known exercise is the great instrument for promoting both. A man may see a metaphor or an allegory in a picture, as well as read them in a description.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

I had no sooner placed her at my right hand, by the fire, but she opened to me the reason of her visit. A prudent wife, she shall be blessed. The house you speak of, it cost me five hundred pounds. Did I not tell thee, O thee infamous wretch! that thou wouldst bring me to ruin? Not only the counsel's and attorney's, but the judge's opinion also favoured his cause. It was the men's, women's, and children's lot, to suffer great calamities. That is the eldest son of the King of England's. Lord Faversham's the general's tent. This palace had been the grand Sultan's Mahomet's. They did not every man cast away the abomination of their eyes.

* I am purposed. He is arrived. They were deserted from their regiment. Whose works are these? They are Cicero, the most eloquent of men's. The mighty rivals are now at length agreed. The time of William making the experiment, at length arrived. If we alter the situation of any of the words, we shall presently be sensible of the melody suffering. This picture of the king's does not much resemble him. These pictures of the king were sent to him from Italy. He who committed the offence, thou should'st correct, not I, who am innocent.

• Rule. It is improper to use a *modal verb* in the *passive form*. Thus, I am purposed—He is arrived—should be, I have purposed—He has arrived.

From this rule there are a number of exceptions; for it is allowable to say, He is come. She is gone, &c.

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PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

But Thomas, one of the twelve, called Didymus, was not with them when Jesus came. I offer observations, that a long and chequered pilgrimage have enabled me to make on man. After I visited Europe, I returned to America. Clélia is a vain woman, whom, if we do not flatter, she will be disgusted. In his conduct was treachery, and in his words faithless professions. The orators did not forget to enlarge themselves on so popular a subject. He acted conformable with his instructions, and cannot be censured justly.

No person could speak stronger on this subject, nor behave nobler, than our young advocate, for the cause of toleration. They were studious to ingratiate with those who it was dishonourable to favour. The house framed a remonstrance, where they spoke with great freedom of the king's prerogative. Neither flatter or condemn the rich or the great. Many would exchange gladly their honours, beauty, and riches, for that more quiet and humbler station, which thou art now dissatisfied with. High hopes and florid views, is a great enemy to tranquillity. Many persons will not believe but what they are free from prejudice. I will lay me down in peace, and take my rest. This word I have only found in Spenser. The king being apprized of the conspiracy, he fled from Jerusalem.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

A too great variety of studies dissipate and weaken the mind. James was resolved to not indulge himself in such a cruel amusement. They admired the countryman's, as they called him, candour and uprightness. The pleasure or pain of one passion differ from those of another. The court of Spain, who gave the order, were not aware of the consequences. There was much spoke and wrote on each side of the question; but I have chose to suspend my decision.

Religion raises men above themselves; irreligion sinks them beneath the brutes; that binds them down to a poor pitiable speck of perishable earth; this opens for them a prospect to the skies. Temperance and exercise, howsoever little they may be regarded, they are the best means of preserving health. To despise others on account of their poverty, or to value ourselves for our wealth, are dispositions highly, culpable. This task was the easier performed, from the cheerfulness with which he engaged in it. These counsels were the dictates of virtue, and the dictates of true honour. As his misfortunes were the fruit of his own obstinacy, a few persons pitied him. And they were judged every man according to their works. Riches is the bane of human happiness. I wrote to my brother before I received his letter.

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PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

When Garrick appeared, Peter was for some time in doubt whether it could be him or not. Are you living contented in spiritual darkness? The company was very numerous. Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by a law? Where is the security that evil habits will be ever broken? They each bring materials to the place. Nor let no comforter delight my ear. She was six years older than him. They were obliged to contribute more than us. The Barons had little more to rely on, besides the power of their families. The sewers (shores) must be kept so clear, as the water may run away. Such among us who follow that profession. No body is so sanguine to hope for it. She behaved unkindly than I expected. Agreeable to your request I send this letter. She is exceeding fair. Thomas is not as docile as his sister. There was no other book but this. He died by a fever. Among whom was Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James. My sister and I waited till they were called. The army were drawn up in haste. The public is respectfully informed, that, &c. The friends and amusements which he preferred corrupted his morals. Each must answer for themselves. Henry, though at first he showed an unwillingness, yet afterwards he granted his request.



PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Him and her live very happily together. She invited Jane and I to see her new dress. She uttered such cries that pierced the heart of every one who heard them. Maria is not as clever as her sister Ann. Though he promises ever so solemnly, I will not believe him. The full moon was no sooner up, in all its brightness, but he opened to them the gate of paradise. It rendered the progress very slow of the new invention. This book is Thomas', that is James'. Socrates's wisdom has been the subject of many a conversation. Fare thee well, James. Who, who has the judgement of a man, would have drawn such an inference? George was the most diligent scholar whom I ever knew. I have observed some children to use deceit. He durst not to displease his master. The hopeless delinquents might, each in their turn, adopt the expostulatory language of Job. Several of our English words, some centuries ago, had different meanings to those they have now. And I was afraid, and went and hid thy talent in the earth; lo, there thou hast that is thine. With this booty, he made off to a distant part of the country, where he had reason to believe that neither he nor his master were known. Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory. * I have been at London.

* Rhetorically considered, "Thine is," &c., is an expression preferable to the ordinary grammatical construction, "Thine are."

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PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Which of the two masters, says Seneca, shall we most esteem? He who strives to correct his scholars by prudent advice and motives of honour, or another who will lash them severely for not repeating their lessons as they ought! The blessing of the Lord it maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow with it. For if there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not. If a brother or a sister be naked and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding if ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?

But she always behaved with great severity to her maids; and if any of them were negligent of their duty, or made a slip in their conduct, nothing would serve her but burying the poor girls alive. He had no master to instruct him; he had read nothing but the writings of Moses and the prophets, and had received no lessons from the Socrates,* the Plato's, and the Confucius's of the age. They that honour me, I will honour. For the poor always ye have with you.

* The Possessive case must not be used for the plural number. In this quotation from Bacon's *Letters to his Daughter*, the proper names should have been pluralized like common nouns; thus, From the Socrates's, the Plato's, and the Confucius's of the age.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

The first Christians of the gentile world made a simple and entire transition from a state as bad, if not worse, than that of entire ignorance, to the Christianity of the New Testament!

And he said unto Gideon, every one that lappeth of the water with his tongue, as a dog lappeth, him shalt thou set by himself.

The duke had not behaved with that loyalty as was expected.

Milton seems to have been well acquainted with his own genius, and to know what it was that nature had bestowed upon him more bountifully than upon others.

And on the morrow, because he would have known the certainty wherefore he was accused* by the Jews, he loosed him from his bonds.

Here rage, force, here tremble flight and fear,
Here storm'd contention, and here fury frowned.

The Cretan javelin reached him from afar,
And pierced his shoulder as he mounts his car.

Nor is it then a welcome guest, affording only an uneasy sensation, and brings always with it a mixture of concern and compassion.

He only† promised me a loan of the book for two days. I was once thinking to have written a poem.

* Accusar requires of before the crime, and by before the person accusing.

† This sentence expresses one meaning as it stands. It may be made to express other four by placing only after me, or loan, or book, or days.

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PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES

A very slow child will often be found to get lessons by heart as soon as, nay some times sooner, than one who is ten times as intelligent.

It is then from a cultivation of the perceptive faculties, that we only can attain those powers of conception which are essential to taste.

No man is fit for free conversation for the inquiry after truth, if he be exceedingly reserved; if he be haughty and proud of his knowledge; if he be positive and dogmatical in his opinions; if he be one who always affects to outshine all the company; if he be fretful and peevish; if he affect wit, and is full of puns, or quirks, or quibbles.

Conversation is the business, and let every one that please add their opinion freely.

The mean suspicious wretch, whose bolted door

Ne'er moved in duty to the wandering poor;

With him I left the cup to teach his mind,

That heaven can bless if mortals will be kind.

There are many more shining qualities in the mind of man, but there is none so useful as discretion.

Mr. Locke having been introduced by Lord Shaftesbury to the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Halifax, these three noblemen, instead of conversing with the philosopher on literary subjects, in a very short time sat down to cards.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Bad Arrangement.

It is your light fantastic fools, who have neither heads nor hearts, in both sexes, who, by dressing their bodies out of all shape, render themselves ridiculous and contemptible.

And how can brethren hope to partake of their parent's blessing that curse each other.

The superiority of others over us, though in trivial concerns, never fails to mortify our vanity, and give us vexation, as Nicole admirably observes.

Likewise also the chief priests, mocking, said amongst themselves, with the scribes, He saved others; himself he cannot save.

Noah, for his godliness, and his family, were the only persons preserved from the flood.

It is an unanswerable argument of a very refined age, the wonderful civilities that have passed between the nation of authors, and that of readers.

And they said among themselves, who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? And when they had looked, they saw that the stone was rolled away: for it was very great.

A great stone that I happened to find, after a long search, by the sea-shore, served me for an anchor.

It is true what he says, but it is not applicable to the point.

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PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

Bad Arrangement.*

The senate of Rome ordered that no part of it should be rebuilt; it was demolished to the ground, so that travellers are unable to say where Carthage stood at this day.

Thus ended the war with Antiochus, twelve years after the second Punic war, and two after it had been begun.

Upon the death of Claudius, the young Emperor, Nero, pronounced his funeral oration, and he was canonized among the gods, who scarcely deserved the name of a man.

Galerius abated much of his severities against the Christians on his death-bed, and revoked those edicts which he had formerly published, tending to their persecution, a little before his death.

The first care of Aurélius was to marry his daughter Lucilla once more to Claudius Pompeianus, a man of moderate fortune, &c.

But at length, having made his guards accomplices in their design, they set upon Maximin while he slept at noon in his tent, and slew both him and his son, whom he had made his partner in the empire, without any opposition.

Aurélius defeated the Marcomanni, a fierce and terrible nation of Germany, that had invaded Italy, in three several engagements.

* The extracts on this page are all extracted from the octavo edition of Goldsmith's Roman History, from which many more might be got. It is amazing how many mistakes even our most popular authors have made.

AMBIGUITY.

You suppose him younger than I.

This may mean, either that you suppose him younger than I am, or that you suppose him to be younger than I suppose him to be.

Parmenio had served with great fidelity, Philip, the father of Alexander, as well as himself, for whom he first opened the way into Asia.

Here we are apt to suppose the word *himself* refers to Parmenio, and means that he had not only served Philip, but he had served *himself* at the same time. This however is not the meaning of the passage. If we arrange it thus, the meaning will appear. "Parmenio had not only served Philip the father of Alexander with great fidelity, but he had served Alexander *himself*, and was the first that opened the way for him into Asia."

Belisarius was general of all the forces under the emperor Justinian the First, a man of rare valour.

Who was a man of rare valour? The emperor Justinian we should suppose, from the arrangement of the words; but this is not the case, for it was *Belisarius*. The sentence should have stood thus, "Belisarius, a man of rare valour, was general of all the forces under the emperor Justinian the First."

Lisias promised to his father never to abandon his friends.

Whether were they his own friends or his father's whom Lisias promised never to abandon? If his own, it should be Lisias promised and said to his father, I will never abandon my friends. If his father's, it should be, Lisias promised and said to his father, I will never abandon your friends.

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IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS.

Tautology, or the repetition of a thought or word already fully expressed, is improper.

EXAMPLES.

Thou ~~and~~ *latter end* of that man shall be peace.

Whenever I try to improve, ~~I~~ I always find I can do it.

I saw it ~~in here~~—I saw it *here*.

He was ~~in here~~ yesterday when I spoke to him.

Give me ~~both of them~~ books.—Give me *both those* books.*

They ~~both~~ met.—They met.

I never fail to read, ~~whenever~~ I can get a book—*when*.

You must return ~~the~~ book immediately.

First of all I shall say my lesson. *First* I shall say, &c.

Before I do that, I must ~~first~~ finish this.

He ~~plunged~~ ~~down~~ into the water.

Read from ~~here to there~~—from *this* place to *that*.

Lift ~~it~~ ~~up~~ your book. He mentioned it ~~it~~ ~~over~~ again.

This was the ~~luckiest~~ accident of ~~all~~ ~~it~~ ~~others~~.

I ran after him a little way; but soon returned ~~the~~ ~~back~~ again.

I cannot tell ~~it~~ ~~for~~ ~~why~~ he did it.

Learn ~~from~~ ~~hence~~ to study the Scriptures diligently.

Where shall I begin ~~from~~ when I read.

We must do this ~~last~~ ~~of~~ ~~it~~ ~~all~~. *Hence*, ~~therefore~~, I say.

I found nobody ~~else~~ ~~but~~ him there.

Smoke ~~ascends~~ ~~it~~ ~~up~~ into the clouds.

We hastily ~~descended~~ ~~it~~ ~~down~~ from the mountain.

He raised ~~it~~ ~~up~~ his arm to strike me.

We were ~~it~~ ~~mutually~~ friendly to *each other*.

It should ~~it~~ ~~not~~ be your *constant* study to do good.

As soon as I awoke I rose ~~it~~ ~~up~~ and dressed myself.

I leave town in the ~~it~~ ~~latter end~~ of July.

~~Be~~ Avoid the following vulgar phrases:—Behoof, behoof, fell to work, wherewithal, queth he, do away, long winded, chalked out, pop out, must needs, got rid of, handed down, self-same, pell mell, that's your sort, tip him the wink, pitched upon.—Subject matter is a detestable phrase.

—Subject.

* The word immediately after the dagger is to be omitted, because it is superfluous.

* *Then*, if the person has them in his hand.

IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS.

My every hope, <i>should be</i>	<i>All my hopes.</i>
Frequent opportunity.	<i>Frequent opportunities.</i>
Who finds him in money?	<i>Who finds him money?</i>
He put it in his pocket.	<i>He put it into his pocket.</i>
No less than fifty persons.	<i>No fewer than fifty persons.</i>
The two first steps are new.	<i>The first two steps are new.</i>
All over the country.	<i>Over all the country.</i>
Be that as it will.	<i>Be that as it may.</i>
About two years back.	<i>About two years ago.</i>
He was to come as this day.	<i>He was to come this day.</i>
They retreated back.	<i>They retreated.</i>
It lays on the table.	<i>It lies on the table.</i>
I turned them topay turvy.	<i>I overset them.</i>
I catch'd it.	<i>I caught it.</i>
How does thee do?	<i>How dost thou do?</i>
Overseer over his house.	<i>Overseer of his house.</i>
Opposite the church.	<i>Opposite to the church.</i>
Provisions were plenty.	<i>Provisions were plentiful.</i>
A new pair of gloves.	<i>A pair of new gloves.</i>
A young beautiful woman.	<i>A beautiful young woman.</i>
Where do you come from?	<i>Whence do you come?</i>
Where are you going?	<i>Whither are you going?</i>
For such another fault.	<i>For another such fault.</i>
Of consequence.	<i>Consequently.</i>
Having not considered it.	<i>Not having considered it.</i>
I had rather not.	<i>I would rather not.</i>
I'd as lief.	<i>I would as soon.</i>
For good and all.	<i>Totally and completely.</i>
This here house, says I.	<i>This house, said I.</i>
Where is it? says I, to him.	<i>Where is it? said I, to him.</i>
I propose to visit them.	<i>I purpose to visit them.</i>
He spoke contemptibly of me.	<i>He spoke contemptuously of me.</i>
It is apparent.	<i>It is obvious.</i>
In its primary sense.	<i>In its primitive sense.</i>
I heard them <i>pro</i> and <i>con</i> .	<i>I heard both sides.</i>
I an't hungry.	<i>I am not hungry.</i>
I want a scissors.	<i>I want a pair of scissors.</i>
A new pair of shoes.	<i>A pair of new shoes.</i>
I saw him some ten years ago.	<i>I saw him ten years ago.</i>
I met in with him.	<i>I met with him.</i>
The subject matter.	<i>The subject.</i>
I add one more reason.	<i>I add one reason more.</i>

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IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS.

Do you mind how many chapters are in Job?—*remember*.
 His public character is undeniable—*unexceptionable*.
 The wool is cheaper;—but the cloth is as dear as ever—
 omit the in both places.
 They gained five shillings the piece by it—*a piece*.
 It is not worth a sixpence—*sixpence*.
 A letter conceived in the following words—*expressed*.
 He is much difficulties—*at a loss, puzzled*.
 He behaved in a very gentlemanly manner—*gentleman-like*.
 The poor boy was ill-guided—*ill-used*.
 There was a great many company—*much company*.
 He has been misfortunate—*unfortunate*.
 A momentuous circumstance—*momentous*.
 You will some day repent it—*one day repent of it*.
 Severals were of that opinion—*Severals*, i. e. several persons.
 He did it in an overly manner—in a *careless*.
 He does every thing pointedly—*exactly*.
 An honest like man—*A tall good-looking man*.
 At the expiry of his lease—*expiration*.
 If I had ever so much in my offer—*choice*.
 Have you any word to your brother?—*message*.
 The cock is a noisy beast—*fowl*.
 Are you acquaint with him?—*acquainted*.
 Were you crying on me?—*calling*.
 Direct your letters to me at Mr. B.'s, Edinburgh—*Address*.
 He and I never cast out—*never quarrel*.
 He took a fever—*was seized with a fever*.
 He was lost in the river—*drowned* (if the body was got.)
 That militates against your doctrine—*operates*.
 If I am not mistaken—*If I mistake not*.
 You may lay your account with opposition—*You may expect*.
 He proposes to buy an estate—*purpose*.
 He plead his own cause—*pleaded*.
 Have ye plenished your house?—*furnished*.
 I shall notice a few particulars—*mention*.
 I think much shame—*I am much ashamed*.
 Will I help you to a bit of beef?—*Shall*.
 They wared their money to advantage—*laid out*.
 Will we see you next week?—*Shall*.
 She thinks long to see him—*She longs to see him*.
 It is not much worth—*It is not worth much*.

IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS.

Is he going to the school?—*school*.
 He has got the cold—a cold.
 Say the grace—*Say grace*.
 I cannot go the day—*to-day*.
 A four square table—*A square table*.
 He is cripple—*lame*.
 Get my bag coat—*great coat*.
 Hard fish—*Dried fish*.
 A novel fashion—*new*.
 He is too precipitant—*hasty*.
 Roasted cheese—*Toasted*.
 I dinna ken—I don't know.
 Sweet butter—*Fresh*.
 I have a sore head—*head-ache*.
 A stupendous work—*stupendous*.
 A tremendous work—*tremendous*.
 I got tinned notes—*tinny*.
 A summer's day—*summer day*.
 An oldish lady—*elderly*.
 A few broth—*Some**.
 I have nothing else—to do.
 Ass milk—*Ass's*.
 Take a drink—*drought*.
 A pair of partridges—*A brace*.
 Six horse—*horses*.
 A milk cow—*milch*.
 Send me a swatch—*pattern*.
 He lays in bed till nine—*lies*.
 I mind none of them things—*things*.
 Give me them books—*these*.
 Close the door—*Shut*.
 Let him be—*alone*.
 Call for James—*on*.—p. 112, 5.
 Chap land—*Knight*.
 I find no pain—*feel*.
 I mean to summons—*summon*.
 Will I help you?—*Shall*.
 Shall James come again?—*Will*.
 He has a timber leg—a wooden.
 I an't angry—I am not.
 That there house—*That house*.

Go and pull berries—*gather*.
 Pull roses—*Pluck or gather*.
 To harry a nest—*rob*.
 He begins to make rich—*grows*.
 Mask the tin—*by the*.
 I was maltreated—*ill used*.
 He wants much—*summers*.
 I see'd him yesterday—*saw*.
 A house to let—to be let—*R. p. 86, b*.
 Did you tell upon him?—*inform*.
 Come here—*hither*.
 A house to sell—to be sold—*R. p. 86*.
 I knowed that—*knew*.
 That dream sets her—*becomes*.
 She turned sick—*died*.
 He is turned tall—*grows*.
 This here boy—*This boy*.—*(same)*.
 It is equally the same—*It is the*.
 It is quite new—*quite*.
 That thick man—*That man*.
 What pretty it is—*How*.
 He is far better—*which*.
 That's no possible—*not*.
 I shall go the north—*to-morrow*.
 I asked at him—*asked him*.
 Is your papa in?—*within*.
 He was married on—*to*.
 Come in to the fire—*near*.
 Take out your glass—*off*.
 I find no fault to him—*in*.
 Cheese and bread—*Bread and cheese*.
 Milk and bread—*Bread and milk*.
 Take tent—*Take care*.
 Come, my away—*Come, proceed*.
 Do bidding—*Be obedient*.
 He is a widow—*widower*.
 He stops there—*stops, dwells, lodges*.
 When they return soon?—*Will*.
 Will we go home now?—*Shall*.
 He misguides his book—*chooses*.
 He don't do it well—*does not*.

* Broth is always singular—Preserved beef is best preserved with salt, to preserve it for a few days. Salt beef is best properly seasoned with salt.

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ADDITIONAL REMARKS UNDER THE 4TH RULE OF SYNTAX.

1. When *and* is understood, the verb must be plural; as, Wisdom, happiness, (and) virtue, *dwell* with the golden mediocrity.

Some think, that when two singular nouns, coupled with *and*, are nearly the same in meaning, the verb may be singular; as, Tranquillity and peace *dwells* there. Ignorance and negligence *has* produced this effect. This, however, is improper; for *tranquillity* and *peace* are two nouns or names, and *two* make a *plural*; therefore the verb should be plural.

2. Two or more singular nouns coupled with *and*, require a verb in the singular number, when they denote only one person or thing; as, That able scholar and critic *has* been eminently useful.

3. Many writers use a plural noun after the 2d of two numerical adjectives; thus, The first and second *pages* are torn. This I think improper; it should rather be, The first and second *page*, i. e. the first page and the second page are torn:—are, perhaps; because independently of *and*, they are both in a turn state.—*Generation*, *Nour*, and *word* are singular in Exodus xx. 6, Matt. xx. 6, Acts xiii. 10.

AND AND NOT.

4. When *not* is joined to *and*, the negative clause forms a parenthesis, and does not affect the construction of the other clause or clauses; therefore, the verb in the following and similar sentences should be singular. Genuine piety, and not great riches, *makes* a leath-bed easy; i. e. Genuine piety

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makes a death-bed easy, and great riches do not make it easy. Her prudence, not her possessions, renders her an object of desire.

EVERY, AND.

6. When the nouns coupled with *and* are qualified by the distributive *every*, the verb should be *singular*; as, Every man and woman *was* astonished at her fortitude. Every boy and girl *was* taught to read.—See Rule 27th.

WITH AND.

6. When a *singular* noun has a clause joined to it by *with*, it is often difficult to determine whether the verb should be *singular* or *plural*, especially as our most reputable authors use sometimes the one and sometimes the other; for example; some would say, My uncle, with his son, *was* in town yesterday. Others would say, My uncle, with his son, *were* in town yesterday.

If we take the *sense* for our guide, and nothing else can guide us in a case of this kind, it is evident that the verb should be *plural*; for both *uncle* and *son* are the *joint* subjects of our affirmation; and declared to be both in the same state.

When we perceive from the *sense*, that the noun before *With* is *exclusively* the real subject, then the verb should be *singular*; thus, Christ, with his three chosen disciples, *was* transfigured on the mount. Here the verb is *singular*, because we know that none but Christ *was* transfigured; the disciples were not *joint* associates with him; they were mere spectators. There seems to be an ellipsis in such sentences as this, which, if supplied in the present would run thus: Christ, (who

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was attended) with his three chosen disciples, was transfigured on the mount.

Mr. Murray, however, thinks that the verb should be *singular* in the following and similar sentences. "Prosperity, with humility, *renders* its possessors truly amiable." "The side A, with the sides B and C, *composes* the triangle." In my opinion, on the contrary, the verb should be *plural*. For, in the first sentence, it is not asserted that prosperity *alone* renders its possessor truly amiable, but prosperity and humility *united*, and co-operating to produce an effect in their *joint* state, which they were incapable of achieving in their *individual* capacity.

If true, as Mr. Murray says, that "the side A," in the second sentence, is the *true* nominative to the verb, then it follows, of course, that the two sides, B and C, have no agency or share in forming the triangle, and consequently that the side A *alone* composes the triangle. It is obvious, however, that *one* side cannot form a triangle or three-sided figure, and that the sides B and C are as much concerned in forming the triangle as the side A, and therefore the verb should be *plural*.

Upon the whole, we may venture to give the two following general rules:

1. That whenever the noun or pronoun *after* *With* exists, acts, or suffers *jointly* with the singular nominative *before* it, the verb should be *plural*; as, "She *with* her sisters *are* well." "His purse, *with* its contents, *were* abstracted from his pocket." "The general *with* his men *were* taken prisoners." In these sentences the verb is *plural*, because the words *after With* are as much the

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subject of discourse as the words before it,—her sisters were well as well as she; the contents, as well as the purse, were abstracted; and the men, as well as the general, were taken prisoners. If, in the first example, we say,—is well, then the meaning will be, she is well when in company with her sisters; and the idea that her sisters are well, will be entirely excluded.

2. When the noun after *with* is a mere involuntary or inanimate instrument, the verb should be singular; as, The Captain with his men catches poor Africans and sells them for slaves. The Squire with his hounds kills a fox. Here the verb is singular, because the men and hounds are not joint agents with the Captain and Squire; they are as much the mere instruments in their hands as the gun and pen in the hands of He and She in the following sentences. He with his gun shoots a hare. She with her pen writes a letter.

Of the Articles with several Adjectives.

A or *the* is prefixed only to the first of several adjectives qualifying one noun; as, A meek and holy man: but the article should be repeated, before each adjective, when each adjective relates to a generic word applicable to every one of the adjectives. For example, "The black and white cows were sold yesterday; the red will be sold to-morrow."

Here cows is the generic word, applicable to each of the adjectives, black, white, and red, but for want of *the* before white, we are led to suppose that the black and white cows mean only one sort, which are speckled with spots of black and white; and if this is our meaning, the sentence

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is right; but if we mean two different sorts, the one all black, and the other all white, we should insert the article before both; and say, *The black and the white cows*, &c. The black cows and the white cows were sold.

Some think this distinction of little importance; and it is really seldom attended to even by good writers; but in some cases it is necessary, although in others there cannot, from the nature of the thing, be any mistake. In the following sentences, for instance, the repetition of *the* before *horned* is not necessary, although it would be proper: "The ~~bald~~ and *horned* cows were sold last week." Here there can be no mistake, *two* sorts were sold; for a cow cannot be bald and horned too.

The same remark may be made respecting the *Demonstrative* pronouns that has been made respecting the *articles*; as, "*That* great and good man," means only *one* man; but *that* great and *that* good man would mean *two* men; the one a *great* man the other a *good*.

THEY—THOSE.

They stands for a noun already introduced, and should never be used till the noun be mentioned. *Those*, on the contrary, points out a noun not previously introduced, but generally understood. It is improper therefore to say, *They* who tell lies are never esteemed. *They* that are truly good must be happy. We should say, *Those* who tell lies, and *those* that are truly good; because we are pointing out a particular class of persons, and not referring to nouns previously introduced. A

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noun when not expressed after *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*, is always understood.

ANOTHER, ONE—EVERY.

Another corresponds to *one*; but not to *some* nor to *every*. Thus, "Handed down from *every* writer of verses to *another*." Should be, "from one writer of verses to another." "At *some* hour or *another*," should be, At *some* hour or *other*.

One is often used in familiar phrases, (like *on* in French) for *we* or any *one* of us indiscriminately; thus, *One* is often more influenced by example than by precept. The verb and pronoun with which *one* agrees should be *singular*. Thus, If *one* take a wrong method at first, it will lead *them* astray: should be, it will lead *one* astray, or, it will lead *him* astray.

THAT AND THOSE.

It is improper to apply *that* and *those* to things present or just mentioned. Thus, "They cannot be separated from the subject which follows; and for *that* reason," &c.; should be, and for *this* reason, &c. "Those sentences which we have at present before us," should be, *These*, or, *The* sentences which we have, &c.

AS FOLLOWS, AS APPEARS.

As is often used as a Personal or Relative pronoun, and in both numbers, and in these cases it should be construed as a pronoun: as, "His words were as follow," that is, His words were *those* which follow. Here *as* is plural, because *words*, its antecedent, is plural. His description was as follows. Here *as* is singular, because *description*, its antecedent, is singular; that is, His description was *this* which follows.

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This account of *as*, though in unison with Mr. Crombie's, is at variance with that of Dr. Campbell, and Mr. Murray. They explain the following sentences thus: "The arguments advanced were nearly *as follows*;" "The positions were *as appears* incontrovertible." That is, say they, "*as it follows*," "*as it appears*." What is it? The thing? What thing?—*It*, or thing, cannot relate to arguments, for arguments is plural, and must have a plural pronoun and verb. Take the ordinary method of finding out the nominative to a verb by asking a question *what* the verb, and the true nominative will be the answer: Thus, What follows? and the answer is, The arguments follow. It must be obvious, then, that it cannot be substituted for arguments, and that *as* is equal to *those which*, and that the verb is not impersonal, but the third person plural, agreeing with its nominative *which*, the last half of *as*. In the second example, *as appears* is a mere parenthesis, and does not relate to positions at all; but still the *as* is a pronoun. Thus, The positions, *it appears*, were incontrovertible.

They say, however, if we use *such* before *as*, the verb is no longer impersonal, but agrees with its nominative in the plural number; as, "The arguments advanced were nearly *such as follow*." "The positions were *such as appear* incontrovertible." This is, if possible, a greater mistake than the former; for what has *such* to do with the following verb? *Such* means *of that kind*, and expresses the quality of the noun repeated, but it has nothing to do with the verb at all. Therefore the construction must be the same with *such* that it is with *as*, with this difference in

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meaning, that when *such as* is used, we mean of that kind which follows.

When we say, "His arguments are as follow," we mean those arguments which follow are *verbatim* the very same that he used; but when we say, "His arguments were *such as* follow," we convey the idea, that the arguments which follow are *not* the very same that he used; but that they are only of the same nature or kind.

Their position, however, that the verb should be plural, can be made out by a circumlocution, thus: "His arguments were nearly *such* arguments as those which follow are:" but this very solution would show the error into which they have fallen in such phrases as, *as follows*, *as appears*, for they will not admit of singular solutions. We cannot say, "His arguments are nearly as the arguments which follows is."

THIS MEANS, &c.

The word *means* in the singular number, and the phrases, *By this means*, *By that means*, are used by our best and most correct writers, when they denote instrumentality; as, *By means of death*, &c. *By that means* he preserves his superiority.—*Addison*.

Good writers use the noun *mean* in the singular number, only to denote *mediocrity*, *middle state*, &c.; as, *This is a mean between the two extremes*.

This means and *that means*, should be used only when they refer to what is singular; *these*

* Addison and Steele have used a plural verb where the antecedent is in plural. See Tattler, No. 62, 104. Spect. No. 512. Dr. Camm, in his Philosophy of Rhetoric, vol. II. p. 7, has mistaken the construction of these phrases.

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means and *those means*, when they respect plurals; as, He lived temperately, and by this *means* preserved his health. The scholars were attentive, industrious, and obedient to their tutors; and by *these means* acquired knowledge.

AMENDS.

Amends is used in the same manner as *means*; as, Peace of mind is an honourable *amends* for the sacrifices of interest. In return, he received the thanks of his employers, and the present of a large estate: these were ample *amends* for all his labours.

INTO. IN.

Into is used after a verb of motion: and *in*, when motion or rest in a place is signified; as, They cast him *into* a pit; I walk *in* the park.

SO AND SUCH.

When we refer to the *species* or *nature* of a thing, the word *such* is properly applied; as, *Such* a temper is seldom found; but when *degree* is signified, we use the word *so*; as, *So* bad a temper is seldom found.

DISAPPOINTED OF, DISAPPOINTED IN.

We are disappointed *of* a thing, when we do not get it, and disappointed *in* it when we have it, and find that it does not answer our expectations; as, We are often disappointed *in* things, which, before possession, promised much enjoyment. I have frequently desired their company, but have hitherto been disappointed *of* that pleasure.

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TASTE OF, AND TASTE FOR.

A taste of a thing, implies actual enjoyment of it; but a taste for it, implies only a capacity for enjoyment; as, When we have had a true taste of the pleasures of virtue, we can have no relish for those of vice. He had a taste for such studies, and pursued them earnestly.

THE NOMINATIVE AND THE VERB.

When the nominative case has no personal tense of a verb, but is put before a participle, independent of the rest of the sentence, it is called the case absolute; as, *Shame* being lost, all virtue is lost; *him* destroyed; *him* descending; *him* only excepted;—*him*, in all these places, should be *he*.

Every verb, except in the infinitive mood or the participle, ought to have a nominative case, either expressed or implied; as, *Arise*, let us go hence; that is, *Arise ye*.

Every nominative case should belong to some verb, either expressed or implied; as, To whom thus *Adam*, i. e. *spoke*. In the following sentence, the word *virtue* is left by itself, without any verb with which it might agree. "Virtue, however it may be neglected for a time, men are so constituted, as ultimately to acknowledge and respect genuine merit;" it should be, However much *virtue* may be neglected, &c. The sentence may be made more elegant by altering the arrangement of the words: thus, Such is the constitution of men, *that virtue*, however much it may be neglected for a time, *will* ultimately be acknowledged and respected.—See Rule XIX.

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The nominative is commonly placed *before* the verb; but it is sometimes put *after* it, or between the auxiliary and the verb.—See Parsing, No. 6.

Them is sometimes improperly used instead of *these* or *those*; as, Give me *them* books, for *those* books, or *these* books.

What is sometimes improperly used for *that*; as, They will never believe but *what* I have been to blame; it should be—but *that* I have been, &c.

Which is often improperly used for *that*; thus, After *which* time, should be, After *that* time.

Which is applied to *collective* nouns composed of men; as, The court of Spain *which*; the company *which*, &c.

Which, and not *who*, should be used after the name of a person used merely as a *word*; as, The court of Queen Elizabeth, *who* was but another name for prudence and economy; it should be, *which* was but another, or, *whose name* was, &c.

It is and *it was* are often used in plural construction; as, *It is* they that are the real authors. *It was* the heretics that first began to rail, &c.—*They* are the real authors. The *hereticks* first began, &c., would perhaps be more elegant.

The neuter pronoun *it* is frequently joined to a noun or pronoun of the masculine or feminine gender; as, *It was I*; *It was the man*.

Adjectives, in many cases, should not be separated from their nouns, even by words which modify their meaning; thus, A large enough number; A distinct enough manner; should be, A number large enough; A manner distinct enough. The *adjective* is frequently placed *after* the noun which it qualifies; as, Goodness *divine*; Alexander the Great.

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All is sometimes emphatically put after a number of particulars comprehended under it; as, Ambition, interest, honour, *all* these concurred.

Never generally precedes the verb; as, I *never* saw him: but when an auxiliary is used, *never* may be placed either between it and the verb, or before both; as, he *was never* seen, or, He *never* was seen.

The *present participle* is frequently introduced without any obvious reference to any noun or pronoun; as, Generally *speaking*, he behaves well. *Granting* his story to be true, &c. A pronoun is perhaps understood; as, *We* speaking, *We* granting.

Sometimes a *neuter* verb governs an objective, when the noun is of the same import with the verb; thus, to dream a *dream*; to run a *race*. Sometimes the noun after a *neuter* verb is governed by a preposition understood; as, He lay six hours in bed, i. e. *during* six hours.

The same verbs are sometimes used as *active*, and sometimes as *neuter*, according to the sense; thus, *Think*, in the phrase, "*Think* on me," is a *neuter* verb; but it is *active* in the phrase, "*Charity thinketh* no evil."

It is improper to change the form of the second and third person singular of the auxiliaries in the *compound tenses* of the subjunctive mood; thus, If thou *have* done thy duty. Unless he *have* brought money. If thou *had* studied more diligently. Unless thou *shall* go to-day. If thou *will* grant my request, &c., should be, If thou *hast* done thy duty. Unless he *has* brought. If thou *hast* studied. Unless thou *shalt* go, &c.

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MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

It is improper to vary the second person singular in the *past* subjunctive, (except the verb *to be*;) thus, If thou *came* not in time, &c. If thou *did* not submit, &c., should be; If thou *camest* not in time; If thou *didst* not submit, &c.

The following phrases, selected from the Scriptures, are strictly grammatical.

If thou *knewest* the gift. If thou *didst* receive it. If thou *hadst* known. If thou *wilt* save Israel. Though he *hath* escaped the sea. That thou *mayst* be feared. We also properly say, If thou *mayst*, *mightst*, *couldst*, *wouldst*, or *shouldst* love.

OF CAPITALS.

1. The first word of every book, or any other piece of writing, must begin with a capital letter.

2. The first word after a period, and the answer to a question, must begin, &c.

3. Proper names, that is, names of persons, places, ships, &c.

4. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, are written in capitals.

5. The first word of every line in poetry.

6. The appellations of the Deity; as, God, Most High, &c.

7. Adjectives derived from the proper names of places; as, Grecian, Roman, English, &c.

8. The first word of a quotation, introduced after a colon; as, Always remember this ancient maxim: "Know thyself."

9. Common nouns when personified; as, Come, gentle Spring.

DIRECTIONS FOR SUPERSCRPTIONS, AND FORMS OF ADDRESS TO PERSONS OF EVERY RANK.*

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.—*Sire, or May it please Your Majesty.*—Conclude a petition or speech with, *Your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subject.*

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.—*Madam, or May it please Your Majesty.*

To his Royal Highness, Frederick, Duke of York.—*May it please Your Royal Highness.*

To His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.—*May it please your Royal Highness.*

In the same manner address every other of the Royal Family, *male or female.*

NOBILITY.—To his Grace the Duke of —, —*My Lord Duke, Your Grace, or May it please Your Grace.*

To the Most Noble the Marquis of —, —*My Lord Marquis, Your Lordship.*

To the Right Honourable — Earl of —, —*My Lord, Your Lordship.*

To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount —, —*My Lord, Your Lordship.*

To the Right Honourable Baron —, —*My Lord, May it please Your Lordship.*

The wives of Noblemen have the same titles with their husbands, thus:

To her Grace the Duchess of —, —*May it please your Grace.*

To the Right Honourable Lady Ann Rose.—*My Lady, May it please Your Ladyship.*

The titles of *Lord* and *Right Honourable* are given to all the sons of *Dukes* and *Marquises*, and to the eldest sons of *Barls*; and the title of *Lady* and *Right Honourable* to all their daughters. The younger sons of *Barls* are all *Honourable* and *Esquires*.

* The superscription, or what is put on the outside of a letter, is printed in Roman characters, and begins with *To*. The terms of address used either in beginning a letter, a petition, or verbal address are printed in Italic letters immediately after the superscription.

† The blanks are to be filled up with the real name and title.

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FORMS OF ADDRESS.

Right Honourable is due to Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, and to all the members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.—To the Lord Mayor of London, York, and Dublin, and to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, during the time they are in office.—To the Speaker of the House of Commons.—To the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, Admiralty, Trade, and Plantations, &c.

The House of Peers is addressed thus, To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.—*My Lords, May it please your Lordships.*

The House of Commons is addressed thus, To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, — *Gentlemen, May it please your Honours.*

The sons of Viscounts and Barons are styled Honourable and Requires; and their daughters have their letters addressed thus, To the Honourable Miss or Mrs. D. B.

The king's commission confers the title of Honourable on any gentleman in a place of honour or trust, such as the Commissioners of Excise, Her Majesty's Customs, Board of Control, &c.—Admirals of the Navy—Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, and Colonels in the Army.

All Noblemen, or men of title in the Army or Navy, use their title by right, such as *honourable*, before their title of rank, such as *captains*, &c., thus, *The Honourable Captain James James of the — — — Sir, Your Honour.*

Honourable is due also to the Court of Directors of the East India Company—the Governors and Deputy Governors of the Bank of England.

The title *Excellency* is given to all Ambassadors, Plenipotentiaries, Governors in foreign countries, to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Lords Justices of the Kingdom of Ireland.—Address such thus:

To his Excellency Sir — — — Bart. Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Rome, — *Your Excellency, May it please your Excellency.*

* The Privy Counsellors, taken collectively, are styled Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

FORMS OF ADDRESS.

The title, *Right Worshipful*, is given to the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder of London; and *Worshipful* to the Aldermen and Recorders of other Corporations, and to Justices of the Peace in England, — *Sir*, *Your Worship*.

The Clergy are all styled *Reverend*; except the Archbishops and Bishops, who have something additional; thus, —

To his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; or, To the Most Reverend Father in God, Charles, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, — *My Lord*, *Your Grace*.

To the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of London; *My Lord*, *Your Lordship*.

To the very Rev. Dr. A. B., *Dear Sir*, *Sir*, To the Rev. Mr. D., *Sir*, or, to the Rev. John D., *Sir*.

The general address to Clergymen is, *Sir*; and when written to a *Reverend Sir*, — *Deans* and *Archdeacons* are usually styled *Very Reverend*, and called *Mr. Dean*, *Mr. Arch-*

deacon. All *bishops* are called *My Lord*, *Your Grace*.

Address the Principal of the University of Edinburgh, thus; To the Very Rev. Dr. B., Principal of the University of Edinburgh, — *Doctor*; when written to, *Very*

Reverend Doctor. The other Professors thus; To Dr. D. B., Professor of Logic in the University of E., — *Doctor*.

If a Clergyman, say, To the Rev. Dr. J. M., Professor of, &c., — *Reverend Doctor*.

Those who are not *Drs.* are styled *Squires*, but not *Mrs.*; thus, To J. P., Esq., Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, — *Sir*. If he has a literary

title, it may be added: thus, To J. P., Esq., A. M., Professor of, &c.

Magistrates, *Barristers at Law* or *Advocates*, and Members of Parliament, viz. of the House of Commons, (those last have *M. P.* after *Esq.*) and all gentlemen in independent

circumstances, are styled *Squires*, and their wives *Mrs.*

It seems to be unsettled whether *Mr.* should be used after *Reverend*, or not. In my opinion it should; because it gives a clergyman his own honorary title over and above the common one. May we not use the *Rev. Mr.* as well as the *Rev. Dr.*? Besides, we do not always recollect whether his name is *James* or *John*, &c. In such a case, would look better on the back of a letter than a long ill-drawn *desk*, thus, *The Rev. — Desk*. In short, *Mr.* is used by our best writers after *Reverend*, but not uniformly. The words *to* the, not being necessary on the back of a letter, are seldom used; but in addressing it in the hand, let them rather, at the bottom, they are generally used in addressing bills they are necessary.

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PUNCTUATION.

PUNCTUATION is the art of pointing written composition in such a manner as may naturally lead to its proper meaning, construction, and delivery.

OF THE COMMA.

RULE I.

A simple sentence in general requires only a full stop at the end; as, True politeness has its seat in the heart.

RULE II.

The simple members of a compound sentence are separated by commas; as, Crafty men contented, simple men admire them, and wise men use them. He studies diligently, and makes great progress.

RULE III.

The persons in a direct address are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, My son, give me thine heart. Colonel, your most obedient. I thank you, sir. I am obliged to you, my friends, for your kindness.

RULE IV.

Two words of the same part of speech, whether nouns, adjectives, verbs, participles, or adverbs, do not admit of a comma between them, when coupled with a conjunction; as, James and John are good. She is wise and virtuous. Religion expands and elevates the mind. By being admired and flattered, she became vain. Cleo spoke forcibly and easily. When the conjunction is suppressed, a comma is inserted in its place; as, He was a plain, honest man.

OF THE COMMA.

RULE V.

Three or more nouns, adjectives, verbs, participles, or adverbs, are separated by commas; as, The sun, the moon, and the stars, are the glory of nature.

When words follow in *pairs*, there is a comma between each *pair*; as, Truth is fair and artless, simple and sincere, uniform and constant.

RULE VI.

All phrases or explanatory sentences, whether in the beginning, middle, or end of a simple sentence, are separated from it by commas; as, To confess the truth, I was in fault. His father dying, he succeeded to the estate. The king approving the plan, put it into execution. Paul, the apostle of the Gentiles, was eminent for his zeal and knowledge. George the Third, King of Great Britain. I have seen the emperor, as he was called. In short, he was a great man.

RULE VII.

The verb *to be*, followed by an adjective, or an infinitive with adjuncts, is generally preceded by a comma; as, To be diligently employed in the performance of real duty, is honourable. One of the noblest of the Christian virtues, is to love our enemies.*

RULE VIII.

A comma is used between the two parts of a sentence that has its natural order inverted; as, Him that is weak in the faith, receive ye.

* Some insert a comma both before and after the verb *to be* when it is near the middle of a long sentence, because the pronunciation requires it; but that is a bad reason; for pauses and points are often at variance

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OF THE COMMA.

RULE IX.

Any remarkable expression resembling a quotation or a command, is preceded by a comma; as, *There is much truth in the proverb, Without pains no gains.* I say unto all, *Watch.*

RULE X.

Relative pronouns admit of a comma before them in some cases, and in some not.

When several words come between the relative and its antecedent, a comma is inserted; but not in other cases; as, *There is no charm in the female sex, which can supply the place of virtue.* It is labour only, *which* gives the relish to pleasure. The first beauty of style is propriety, *without which* all ornament is puerile and superfluous. It is barbarous to injure those, *from whom* we have received a kindness.

RULE XI.

A comma is often inserted where a verb is understood, and particularly before *not*, *but*, and *though*, in such cases as the following: John has acquired much knowledge; his brother, (has acquired) little. A man ought to obey reason, *not* appetite. He was a great poet, *but* a bad man. The sun is up, *though* he is not visible.

A comma is sometimes inserted between the two members of a long sentence connected by comparatives; as, *Better is little with the fear of the Lord, than great treasure and trouble therewith.* As thy days, so shall thy strength be.

* That is, when the relative clause is merely explanatory, the relative is preceded by a comma.

OF THE COMMA.

RULE XII.

It has been stated, in Rule VI., that explanatory words and phrases, such as *perfectly, indeed, doubtless, formerly, in fine, &c.*, should be separated from the context by a comma.

Many adverbs, however, and even phrases, when they are considered of little importance, should not be separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, Be ye *therefore* perfect. *Peradventure* ten shall be found there. All things *indeed* are pure. *Doubtless* thou art our father. They were *formerly* very studious. He was at last convinced of his error. Be not ye *therefore* partakers with them. *Nevertheless* the poor man's wisdom is despised. Anger is *in a manner* like madness. *At length* some pity warmed the master's breast.

These twelve rules respecting the position of the *comma*, include everything, it is presumed, to be found in the more numerous rules of larger volumes. But it is impossible to make them perfect. For, "In many instances, the employment or omission of a comma, depends upon the length or the shortness of a clause; the presence or absence of adjuncts; the importance or non-importance of the sentiment. Indeed, with respect to punctuation, the practice of the best writers is extremely arbitrary; many omitting some of the usual commas, when no error in sense, or in construction, is likely to arise from the omission. Good sense and attentive observation are more likely to regulate this subject than any mechanical directions.

The best general rule is, to point in such a manner as to make the sense evident.

No exercises have been subjoined to the Rules on punctuation: because none can be given equal to those the pupil can describe for

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OF THE SEMICOLON.

The semicolon is used to separate two members of a sentence less dependent on each other than those separated by the comma.

Sometimes the two members have a mutual dependence on one another, both in sense and syntax; sometimes the preceding member makes complete sense of itself, and only the following one is dependent; and sometimes both seem to be independent.

EXAMPLES.

As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire; so is a contentious man to kindle strife. As a roaring lion and a raging bear; so is a wicked ruler over the poor people. Mercy and truth preserve the king; and his throne is upheld by mercy. He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man; he that loveth wine and oil shall not be rich. Philosophy asserts, that Nature is unlimited in her operations; that she has inexhaustible stores in reserve; that knowledge will always be progressive; and that all future generations will continue to make discoveries of which we have not the least idea.

The semicolon is sometimes employed to separate simple members in which even no commas occur: thus, The pride of wealth is contemptible; the pride of learning is pitiable; the pride of dignity is ridiculous; and the pride of bigotry is insupportable.

In every one of these members the construction and sense are complete; and a period might have been used instead of the semicolon; which is preferred merely because the sentences are short and form a climax.

OF THE COLON.

The colon is used when the preceding part of the sentence is complete in sense and construction; and

the following part is some remark naturally arising from it, and depending on it in sense, though not in construction; as, Study to acquire the habit of thinking: no study is more important.

A colon is generally used before an example, or a quotation; as, The Scriptures gave us an amiable representation of the Deity in these words: God is love. He was often heard to say: I have done with the world, and I am willing to leave it.

A colon is generally used where the sense is complete in the first clause, and the next begins with a conjunction *understood*; as, Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness: there is no such thing in the world. Had the conjunction been expressed, a semicolon would have been used; thus, Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness; for there is no such thing in the world.

The colon is generally used when the conjunction is *understood*; and the semicolon, when the conjunction is *expressed*.

NOTE. The semicolon has not always been attended to in pointing the Psalms and some parts of the Liturgy. In them, a colon is often used merely to divide the verse. It would seem, that two parts, as with a particular species of church-music called *chanting*; as, "My tongue is the pen: of a ready-writer." In reading, a casual pause, in such a place as this, is enough. In the Psalms, and often in the Liturgy, the colon must be read like a semicolon, or even like a comma, according to the sense.

OF THE PERIOD.

When a sentence is complete in construction and sense, it is marked with a period; as, Jesus wept.

A period is sometimes admitted between sentences connected with such words as *but, and, for, therefore, hence, &c.* Example: And he arose and came to his father. But when he was yet a great way off, &c.

All abbreviations end with a period; as, A.D.

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OF OTHER CHARACTERS USED IN COMPOSITION.

Interrogation (?) is used when a question is asked.

Admiration (!) or *Exclamation*, is used to express any sudden emotion of the mind.

Parenthesis () is used to enclose some necessary remarks in the body of another sentence. *Commas* are now used instead of Parentheses.

Apostrophe (') is used in place of a letter left out, as *lo'd* for *loved*.

Dere (^) is used to show that some word is either omitted or interlined.

Hyphen (-) is used at the end of a line, to show that the rest of the word is at the beginning of the next line. It also connects compound words; as, *Tea-pot*.

Section (§) is used to divide a discourse or chapter into portions.

Paragraph (¶) is used to denote the beginning of a new subject.

Crotchets { }, or *Brackets*, are used to enclose a word or sentence which is to be explained in a note, or the explanation itself, or to correct a mistake, or supply some deficiency.

Quotation (" ") is used to show that a passage is quoted in the author's words.

Index (*) is used to point out anything remarkable.

Brace { } is used to connect words which have one common term, or three lines in poetry, having the same rhyme, called a triplet.

Ellipsis (—) is used when some letters are omitted; as, *K—g* for *King*.

Acute accent (') is used to denote a *short* syllable, the *grave* (`) a *long*.

Breve (˘) marks a *short* vowel or syllable, and the *dash* (-) a *long*.

Diæresis (¨) is used to divide a diphthong into two syllables; as, *admiral*.

Asterisk (*)—*Obelisk* (†)—*Double dagger* (‡) and *Parallels* (||) with small letters and figures, refer to some note on the margin, or at the bottom of the page.

(***) Two or three asterisks denote the omission of some letters in some bold or indelicate expression.

Dash (—) is used to denote abruptness—a significant pause—an unexpected turn in the sentiment—or that the first clause is common to all the rest, as in the definition of a dash.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>Latin.</i>		<i>English.</i>
Ante Christum	A. C.	Before Christ
Artibus Baccalaureus	A. B.	Bachelor of Arts (often B. A.)
Anno Domini	A. D.	In the year of Our Lord
Artium Magister	A. M.	Master of Arts (often M. A.)
Anno Mundi	A. M.	In the year of the world
Ante Meridiem	A. M.	In the forenoon
Anno Urbis Condite	A. U. C.	In the year after the building of the city—Rome
Baccalaureus Divinitatis	B. D.	Bachelor of Divinity
Custos Privati Sigilli	C. P. S.	Keeper of the Privy Seal
Custos Signi	C. S.	Keeper of the Seal
Dector Divinitatis	D. D.	Doctor of Divinity
Exempli gratia	E. G.	For example
Regiæ Societatis Socius	R. S. S.	Fellow of the Royal Society
Regiæ Societatis Anti- quariorum Socius	R. S. A. S.	Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries
Georgius Rex	G. R.	George the King
Id est	I. e.	That is
Jesus Hominnū Salvator	J. H. S.	Jesus the Saviour of Men
Legum Doctor	L. L. D.	Doctor of Laws (often D. C. L.)
Messieurs (French)	Messrs.	Gentlemen
Medicinis Doctor	M. D.	Doctor of Medicine
Memoriam Sacrum	M. S.	Sacred to the memory of (or R. M.)
Nota bene	N. B.	Notes well; Take notice
Post Meridiem	P. M.	In the afternoon
Post Scriptum	P. S.	Postscript, something written after
Ultimo	Ult.	Last (month)
Et cetera	Et c.	And the rest; and so forth

A.	Answer; Alexander	L. C. J.	Lord Chief Justice
Acct.	Account	Knt.	Knight
Bart.	Baronet	K. G.	Knight of the Garter
Bp.	Bishop	K. B.	Knight of the Bath
Capt.	Captain	K. C. B.	Kt. Commander of the Bath
Col.	Colonel	K. C.	Knight of the Crescent
Cr.	Creditor	K. P.	Knight of St. Patrick
Dr.	Debtor; Doctor	K. T.	Knight of the Thistle
Ditto	The same	MS.	Manuscript
Viz.	Namely	MSS.	Manuscripts
Q.	Question; Queen	N. S.	New Style
R. N.	Royal Navy	O. S.	Old Style
Req.	Require	J. of the Peace	Justice of the Peace

* The *Latin* of these abbreviations is inserted, not to be got by heart, but to show the etymology of the *English*; or explain, for instance, how P. M. comes to mean afternoon, &c.

† Contracted for omission.

PROSODY.

PROSODY is that part of Grammar which teaches the true pronunciation of words; comprising Accent, Quantity, Emphasis, Pause, and Tone, and the measure of verses.

Accent is the laying of a greater force on one syllable of a word than on another; as, Surmount.

The *quantity* of a syllable is that time which is occupied in pronouncing it. Quantity is either long or short; as *On-time*.

Emphasis is a remarkable stress laid upon certain words in a sentence, to distinguish them from the rest, by making the meaning more apparent, as, Apply yourself more to *acquire* knowledge than to *shew* it.*

A **Pause** is either a total cessation or a short suspension of the voice, during a perceptible space of time; as, Reading—makes a full-man; conference—a ready-man; and writing—an exact-man.

Tone is a particular modulation or inflection of the voice, suited to the sense; as, How bright these glorious spirits shine!

VERSIFICATION.

Prose is language not restrained to harmonic sounds, or to a set number of syllables.

Verse or **Poetry** is language restrained to a certain number of long and short syllables in every line.

* Emphasis should be made rather by suspending the voice a little after the emphatic word, than by striking it very forcibly, which is disagreeable to the good ear. A very short pause before it would render it still more emphatically, as, reading makes a—full—man.

† Accent and quantity respect the pronunciation of words; emphasis and pause the meaning of the sentence; while tone refers to the feelings of the speaker.

Verse is of two kinds; namely, *Rhyme* and *Blank verse*. When the last syllable of every two lines has the same sound, it is called *rhyme*; but when this is not the case, it is called *blank verse*.

Feet are the parts into which a verse is divided, to see whether it has its just number of syllables or not.

Scanning is the measuring or dividing of a verse into the several feet of which it is composed.

All feet consist either of two or three syllables, and are reducible to eight kinds; four of two syllables, and four of three, as follow:

Disyllables.

A trochee; as, lovely.

An iambus; bedtime.

A spondee; vain man.

A pyrrhic; on a (bank).

Trisyllables.

A dactyle; as, probably.

An amphibrach; domestic.

An anapaest; misimprove.

A tribrach; (room) fortably.

The feet in most common use are, Iambic, Trochaic and Anapaestic.

IAMBIC MEASURE.

Iambic measure is adapted to serious subjects, and comprises verses of several kinds; such as,

1. Of four syllables, or two feet; as

With rāy-lah'd ēara

The mōn-kroh hēara.

So called from the resemblance which the movement of the tongue in reading verse, bears to the motion of the feet in walking.

† A single line is called a verse. In *rhyme* two lines are called a couplet; and three ending with the same sound a triplet.

† The marks over the vowels show that a Trochee consists of a long and a short syllable, and the Iambus of a short and a long. In scanning verses, every accented syllable is called a long syllable; even although the sound of a vowel in pronunciation be short. Thus the first syllable in *ra-cē-dē* is in scanning called a long syllable, although the vowel *e* is short. By *long* then is meant an accented syllable; and by *short*, an unaccented syllable.

It sometimes has an additional short syllable, making what is called a double ending; as,

Upōn-ā mōūntāin;

By-ā fōūntāin.

2. Of three iambs, or six syllables; as,

Alōft-in āw-fūl ātāte,

Thē gōd-like hērō sāt.

Our hēarts-nō lōng-āw-lan-guāsh. An additional syllable

3. Of eight syllables, or four iambic feet; as,

And māy-it lāst-mý wēa-rý āge,

Fīnd-ōūt-thē pēāce-fūl hēr-mítāge.

4. Of ten syllables, or five feet; called hexameter, heroic, or tragic verses; as,

Thē stārs-shāll fādē-āwāy,-thē sūn-hīmself

Grōw dīm-with āge,-ānd nā-thīr sūnk-in yēārs.

Sometimes the last line of a couplet is stretched out to twelve syllables, or six feet, and then it is called an Alexandrine verse; as,

Fōr thēē-thē lānd-in frā-grānt flōw'rs-is drēst;

Fōr thēē-thē ō-ceān smīles,-ānd smōōthes-hēr wā-vý breast.

5. Of verses containing alternately four and three feet; this is the measure commonly used in psalms and hymns; as,

Lēt sāints bēlōw,-with swēēt-āccōrd,

Unīte-with thōse-ābōve.

In cō-lōmm lāys,-tō prāise-thēir kīng,

And sīng-hīs dý-īng lōve.

23 Verses of this kind were anciently written in two lines, each containing fourteen syllables.

TROCHAIC MEASURE.

This measure is quick and easy, and consists of

1. Some of one trochee and a long syllable, and some of two trochees; as,

Tūmūlt-ōēāse.

Sīnk-tō-pēāce.

On thē-mōūntāin.

By-ā-fōūntāin.

2. Of two feet, or two trochees with an additional long syllable; as,

In the days of old
Störte-pollin's old.

8. Of three trochees, or three and an additional long syllable; as,

When our hearts are murmuring,
Loyal - loving - peace of - mind
Sweet as - light of - human - kind.

4. Of four trochees, or eight syllables; as,

How the dreadful - thunder - roaring!

5. Of six trochees, or twelve syllables; as,

On a mountain stretch'd beneath a heavy willow,
Lay a shepherd swain, and view'd the roaring billow.

These trochee measures that are very uncommon have been omitted.

ANAPÆSTIC MEASURE.

1. Of two anapaests, or two and an unaccented syllable; as,

Büt his cou- age 'gan fail,
For nō arts could avail.

Or, Then his cou- age 'gan fail - him,
For no arts could avail - him.

2. Of three anapaests, or nine syllables; as,

O ye woods spread your boughs in shade,
To your deep-est recess - as I;
I would hide with the beasts of the chase,
I would rather die than fly.

Sometimes a syllable is retrenched from the first foot; as,

Ye sheep - herds of the - field gay,
Whose flock - never care - loss - room.

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8. Of four anapaests, or twelve syllables; as,
 With the voice of the singing-birds I hear him complain,
 You have wak'd me to sleep, I must dream for again.

Sometimes an additional short syllable is found at the end; as,

On the warm cheek of youth smiles and roses are blending.

The preceding are the different kinds of the *Principal** feet, in their more simple forms, but they are susceptible of numerous variations, by mixing them with one another, and with the *Secondary* feet, the following lines may serve as an example:
 [Upon Amph. &c. apply only to the first line.]

Time shakes the stable youth to dust and
 Where is to-morrow? in South Sea world.
 She all night long her arms round his neck
 And moans before the Almighty's throne.
 That to weak wings from far pursues your flight.

FIGURE OF SPEECH

A *figure of Speech* is a mode of speaking in which a word or sentence is to be understood in a sense different from its most common and literal meaning.

The principal Figures of Speech are,

Personification,	Synecdoche,
Simile,	Antithesis,
Metaphor,	Chiasm,
Allegory,	Exclamation,
Hyperbole,	Interrogation,
Irony,	Paralepsis,
Metonymy,	Apostrophe.

* Anapaests, trochees, and anapaests, may be denominated principal feet; because pieces of poetry may be wholly, or chiefly, formed of either of them. The others may be termed secondary feet; because their chief use is to diversify the numbers, and to improve the verse.

Prosopopæia, or *Personification*, is that figure of speech by which we attribute life and action to inanimate objects; as, *The sea saw it and fled.*

A *simile* expresses the resemblance that one object bears to another: as, *He shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water.*

A *metaphor* is a simile without the sign (like, or as, &c.) of comparison; as, *He shall be a tree planted by, &c.*

An *allegory* is a continuation of several metaphors, so connected in sense as to form a kind of parable or fable; thus, the people of Israel are represented under the image of a vine; *Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt, &c.* Ps. lxxx. 8 to 17.

An *hyperbole* is a figure that represents things as greater or less, better or worse, than they really are; as, when David says of Saul and Jonathan, *They were swifter than eagles, they were stronger than lions.*

Irony is a figure by which we mean quite the contrary of what we say; as, when Elijah said to the worshippers of Baal, *Cry aloud, for he is a god, &c.*

A *metonymy* is a figure by which we put the cause for the effect, or the effect for the cause; as, when we say, he reads *Milton*; we mean Milton's *Works*. *Grey hairs* should be respected, i. e. *old age*.

Synecdoche is the putting of a *part* for the *whole*, or the *whole* for a *part*, a definite number for an indefinite, &c.; as, *The waves* for the *sea*, the *head* for the *person*, and *ten thousand* for any great number. This figure is nearly allied to *metonymy*.

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Antithesis, or *contrast*, is a figure by which different or contrary objects are contrasted, to make them show one another to advantage; thus, Solomon contrasts the timidity of the wicked with the courage of the righteous, when he says, *The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are bold as a lion.*

* *Climax* is the heightening of all the circumstances of an object or action, which we wish to place in a strong light: as, *Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? Nay, &c.*—See also Rom. viii. 38, 39.

Exclamation is a figure that is used to express some strong emotion of the mind; as, *Oh the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and the knowledge of God!*

Interrogation is a figure by which we express the emotion of our mind, and enliven our discourse by proposing questions; thus, *Hath the Lord said it? and shall he not do it? Hath he spoken it? and shall he not make it good?*

Paralepsis, or *omission*, is a figure by which the speaker pretends to conceal what he is really declaring and strongly enforcing; as, Horace was once a very promising young gentleman, but in process of time he became so addicted to gaming, not to mention his drunkenness and debauchery, that he soon exhausted his estate and ruined his constitution.

Apostrophe is a turning off from the subject to address some other person or thing; as, *Death is swallowed up in victory: O death, where is thy sting?*

QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT.

What is English Grammar?
 Into how many parts is it divided?
 What does *Orthography* teach?
 What is a *letter*, &c.
 Of what does *Etymology* treat?
 How many parts of speech are there?

ARTICLE.

What is an *article*?
 How many articles are there?
 Where is *a* used?
 Where is *an* used?

NOUN—NUMBER.

What is a *noun*?
 How are nouns *varied*?
 What is *number*?
 How many *numbers* have nouns?
 How is the *plural* generally formed?
 How do nouns ending in *s*, *sh*, *ch*, *x*, or *o*, form the plural?
 How do nouns in *y* form the plural?
 How do nouns in *f*, or *fe*, form the plural?
 What is the plural of *man*, &c.?

GENDER.

What is meant by *gender*?
 How many genders are there?
 What does the *masculine* denote?
 What does the *feminine* denote?
 What does the *neuter* denote?
 What is the feminine of *bachelor*, &c.?

CASE.

What is *case*?
 How many *cases* have nouns?
 Which two are *active*?
 How is the *possessive singular* formed?
 How is the *possessive plural* formed?
 Decline the word *lady*.

ADJECTIVES.

What is an *adjective*?
 How many *degrees of comparison* have adjectives?
 How is the *comparative* formed?
 How is the *superlative* formed?
 How are *diminutives* in *y* compared?
 Compare the adjective *good*.

PRONOUN.

What is a *pronoun*?
 Which is the *pronoun* in the sentence, *He is a good boy*?
 How many kinds of *pronouns* are there?
 Decline the personal *pronoun I*.
 Decline *thou*—backwards, &c.

RELATIVE PRONOUN.

What is a *relative pronoun*?
 Which is the *relative* in the example?
 Which is the *antecedent*?
 Repeat the *relative pronouns*.
 Decline *who*.
 How is *who* applied?
 To what is *which* applied?
 How is *that* used?
 What sort of a *relative* is *what*?

ADJECTIVE PRONOUN.

How many sorts of *adjective pronouns* are there?
 Repeat the *possessive pronouns*.
 Repeat the *distributive pronouns*.
 Repeat the *demonstrative*.
 Repeat the *indefinite*.

ON THE OBSERVATIONS.

Before which of the vowels is *e* used?
 What is *a* called?
 What is *the* called?
 In what sense is a *noun* taken with an *article* to limit it?
 Is *a* used before nouns in both numbers?
 How is *the* used?

NOUN.

How do nouns ending in *ch*, sound ing *k*, form the plural?
 How do nouns in *to*, &c., form the plural?
 How do nouns ending in *f* form the plural?
 Repeat those nouns that do not change *f* or *fe* into *ves* in the plural.
 What do you mean by *proper nouns*?
 What are *common nouns*?
 What are *collective nouns*?
 What do you call *abstract nouns*?

QUE

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QUESTIONS ON THE TEXT AND OBSERVATIONS.

Obs. Continued.

What do you call verbal nouns?
What nouns are generally singular?
Repeat some of those nouns that are used only in the plural.
Repeat some of those nouns that are alike in both numbers.
What is the singular of *sheep*?
What gender is *parent*, &c.?

ADJECTIVES.

What does the *possessive* express, &c.?
How are adjectives of one syllable generally compared?
How are adjectives of more than one syllable compared?
How are disyllables ending with a final often compared?
Is *y* always changed into *i* before *er* and *est*?
How are *some* adjectives compared?
Do all adjectives admit of comparison?
How are *much* and *many* applied?
When is the final consonant doubled before adding *er* and *est*?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

When are *who*, *which*, and *what* called *interrogatives*?
Of what number and person is the relative?

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

When are *his* and *her* possessive pronouns?
What may *former* and *latter* be called?
When is *that* a relative pronoun?
When is *that* a demonstrative?
When is *that* a conjunction?
How many cases have *himself*, *herself*, &c.?

VERB.

What is a verb?
How many kinds of verbs are there?
What does a verb *active* express?
What does a verb *passive* express?
What does a verb *neuter* express?
Repeat the *auxiliary* verbs.
How is a verb declined?
How many moods have verbs?

ADVERB.

What is an *adverb*?
Name the *adverbs* in the example.
What part of speech is the generality of those words that end in *ly*?
What parts of speech are the compounds of *where*, *there*, &c.?
Are adverbs ever compared?
When are *more* and *most* adjectives, and when are they adverbs?

PREPOSITION.

What is a *preposition*?
How many begin with *a*?
Repeat them.
How many begin with *b*?
Repeat them, &c.
What case does a preposition require after it?
When is *before* a preposition, and when is it an adverb?

CONJUNCTION.

What is a *conjunction*?
How many kinds of conjunctions are there?
Repeat the *copulative*.
Repeat the *disjunctive*.

INTERJECTION.

What is an *interjection*?

NOTE.—As these are only the leading questions on the different parts of speech, many more may be asked, "over soon." Their distances from the answer will oblige the pupil to attend to the connection between every question and its respective answer. The observations that have no corresponding question are to be read, but not committed to memory.

FRENCH AND LATIN PHRASES.

As the following words and phrases from the French and Latin frequently occur in English authors, an explanation of them has been inserted here, for the convenience of those who are unacquainted with those languages. Let none, however, imagine, that by doing this I intend to encourage the use of them in English composition. On the contrary, I disapprove of it, and aver, that to express an idea in a foreign language, which can be expressed with equal perspicuity in our own, is not only pedantic, but highly improper. Such words and phrases, by being frequently used, may, notwithstanding the easiness of their sound and appearance, gradually incorporate with our language, and ultimately diminish its original excellence, and impair its native beauty.

Aide-de-camp, **ad-de-kong*, an assistant to a general.

A la bonne heure, a la bon oor, luckily; in good time.

Affaire de cœur, *af-fair de koor*, a love affair; an amour.

A la mode, a la mōd, according to the fashion.

A-fin, a-fing, to the end.

À-propos, *ap-prō-pō*, to the purpose; opportunely.

Au fond, A fong, to the bottom, or main point.

Auto da fé, *a-to-da-fé*, (Portuguese) burning of heretics.

Bagatelle, bag-a-tel, a trifle.

Beau monde, bō mōngd, the gay world; people of fashion.

Beaux esprits, bō-eh-prō, men of wit.

Billet-doux, bil-le-dū, a love letter.

Bon mot, bong mō, a piece of wit; a jest; a quibble.

Bon ton, bong tong, in high fashion.

Bon-gré, mal-gré, bon-gré, &c., with a good or ill grace; whether the party will or not.

Bonjour, bong zhūr, good day; good morning.

Boudoir, bō-dwār, a small private apartment.

Carte blanche, kart blangsh, a blank; unconditional terms.

Chateau, sha-tō, a country seat.

Chef-d'œuvre, shē doo-ver, a master-piece.

Ci-devant, sē-de-vang, formerly.

Comme il faut, com-il fō, as it should be.

Con amore, con-a-mō-rē, (Italian) with love; with the passion of affection.

Congé d'élire, kong-shē de-lir, leave to elect or choose.

Coup de grâce, kū-de-grās, a stroke of mercy; the finishing stroke.

Short vowels are less accented. *e* is equal to *i* in *red*, *à* to *a* in *art*; *o*, as used here, has no correspondent sound in English; it is equal to *u* as pronounced by the common people in many counties of Scotland, in the words *use*, *soot*, &c. — *a* is equal to *a* in all.

* *A* is not exactly a long here; it is perhaps as near *e* in *met*, as *e* in *make*, but *e* will not be so readily mistaken. It is impossible to convey the pronunciation accurately without the tongue.

Coup-

Coup-

Début.

Dernie

Dépôt,

Double

an

Douce

Dieu e

Éclat,

Elève,

En-bor

En ma

En pa

th

Ennu

Faux,

Fête,

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Honi s

be

Hauter

Je ne

Jeu de

Jeu d'

Mal-a

Mauve

Mot d'

Naïvet

Outré,

Petit-n

Protég

Rouge,

Sans,

Sang-f

Savant

Soi-dis

Tapis,

Trait,

Tête-à

Unique

Un bel

Valet-

Vive N

- Coup-d'œil, kô-dâil, a peep; a glance of the eye.
 Coup-de-main, kû-de-mang', a sudden or bold enterprise.
 Début, de-bou', first appearance in public.
 Dernier ressort, dern'-yâ-res-sor', the last shift or resource.
 Dépôt, dè-pô', a storehouse or magazine.
 Double entendre, dûbl ang-tang'der, double meaning, one in an immodest sense.
 Douceur, dô-seer', a present or bribe.
 Dieu et mon droit, dyoo' e-mong drwâ, God and my right.
 Éclat, e-klâ, éclatour; with applause.
 Élève, el-âr', pupil.
 En-bon-point, ang bong-pwang', in good condition; jolly.
 En masse, ang mäs, in a body or mass.
 En passant, ang-pas-sang, by the way; in passing; by the by.
 Ennui, eng-nûi', wearisomeness; lassitude; tediousness.
 Faux pas, fô-pâ, a slip; misconduct.
 Fête, fât, a feast or entertainment.
 Fraque, fra-câ, bustle; a slight quarrel; more ado about the thing than it is worth.
 Honi soit qui mal y pense, hô-nê-swâ' kô-mâl ô pangs', woe be to him that wil think.
 Hauteur, hâ-toor', haughtiness.
 Je ne sais quoi, zhe ne sâ kwâ, I know not what.
 Jeu de mots, zhoo de mô', a play upon words.
 Jeu d'esprit, zhoo île-sprâ, a display of wit; witicism.
 Mal-à-propos, mal ep-ro-pô', unfit; out of time or place.
 Mauvaise honte, mo-tâ-hônt', false modesty.
 Mot du guêt, mô doo gâ, a watchword.
 Naïveté, na-iv-tâ, ingenuousness, simplicity, innocence.
 Outre, ô-trâ, eccentric; blustering; wild; not gentle.
 Petit-maitre, pe-tô mât'er, a dandy; a fop.
 Protégé, pro-tâ-shâ, a person patronised and protected.
 Rouge, rûsh, red; or a kind of red paint for the face.
 Sans, sang, without.
 Sang-froid, sang frwâ, cold blood; indifference.
 Savant, sa-vang, a wise or learned man.
 Soi-disant, swâ-de-zang', self-styled; pretended.
 Tapie, ta-pâ, the carpet.
 Taüt, trâ, feature, touch, arrow, shaft.
 Tête-à-tête, tât-e-tât, face to face, a private conversation.
 Unique, yo-nûi', singular, the only one of his kind.
 Un bel esprit, oong bel e-sprâ, a pretender to wit, a wit.
 Valet-de-chambre, va lê de cham'ber, a valet or footman.
 Vive le roi, vîve le rwâ, long live the king.

The pronunciation has not been added to the Latin, because every letter is sounded,—a final being like y in *army*.

1. A long or short over a vowel denotes both the accented syllable and the quantity of the vowel in English.

2. T, c, or s, before a vowel, sounds sh.

3. Words of two syllables have the accent on the first.

Ab initio, from the beginning.

Ab urbe cōdita (A. U. C.)

from the building of the city.

Ad captandum vulgus, to ensnare the vulgar.

Ad infinitum, to infinity, without end.

Ad libitum, at pleasure.

Ad referendum, for consideration.

Ad valōrem, according to value.

A fortiori, with stronger reason, much more.

Alias (ā-le-as), otherwise.

Alibi (al-i-bi), elsewhere.

Alma māter, the university.

Anglice, in English.

Anno Dōmini, in the year of our Lord—A. D.

Anno Mundi, in the year of the world—A. M.

A posteriori, from the effect, from the latter, from behind.

A priori, from the former, from before, from the nature or cause.

Arcānum, a secret.

Arcāna impērii, state secrets.

Argumentum ad hominem, an appeal to the professed principles or practices of the adversary.

Argumentum ad iudiciū, an appeal to the common sense of mankind.

Argumentum ad fidem, an appeal to our faith.

Argumentum ad pōpulum, an appeal to the people.

Argumentum ad passiones, an appeal to the passions.

Audi alteram partem, hear both sides.

Bona fide, in reality, in good faith.

Contra, against.

Cnōdēthes scribēndi, an itch for writing.

Cæteris paribus, other circumstances being equal.

Caput mortuum, the worthless remains, dead head.

Compos mentis, in one's senses.

Cum privilegio, with privilege.

Dāta, things granted.

De facto, in fact, in reality.

De jure, in right, in law.

Dei Grātia, by the grace or favour of God.

Desunt cætera, the rest are wanting.

Dōmine dirige nos, O Lord, direct us.

Desiderātum, something desirable or much wanted.

Dramatis personæ, characters represented.

Durante vita, during life.

Durante placito, during pleasure.

Ergo, therefore.

Errāta, errors—Erratum, an

Excerpta, extracts. (error

Entō perpētua, let it be perpetual.

Et cætera, and the rest, (&c.)

Exempli grātiæ, as for example; contracted E. G.

Ex officio, officially, by virtue of office.

Ex parte, on one side.

Ex tempore, without premeditation.

Fac simile, exact copy or resemblance.

Fiat, let it be done or made.

Flagrante bello, during hostilities.

Gentile
Horn
Hume
man
thide
Idem
Id est
Ignore
tend
In loco
Imprim
In term
In prop
son.
In statu
Ipse di
Ipse fa
Ipse ju
Item, a
Jure d
Jure h
Jus ge
Locum
Labor
come
Licenti
Lapsus
Magna
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Memen
Memor
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Meum
Multum
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Nem. d
none
Ore ten
O temp
O the
Omnes
Passim
Per se
Prima
sight

Gratis, for nothing.
Hora fugit, the hour or time flies.
Humanum est errare, to err is human.

Ebdem, (ib.) in the same place.
Idem, the same.
Id est, (i. e.) that is.
Ignorantia, a vain untaught pretender.

In loco, in this place.
In primis, in the first place.
In terrorem, as a warning
in propriis persona, in his own person.

In statu quo, in the former state.
Ipse dixit, on his sole assertion.
Ipso facto, by the act itself.
Ipso jure, by the law itself.

Item, also, or article.
Jure divino, by divine right.
Jure humano, by human law.
Jus gentium, the law of nations.
Locum tenens, deputy substitute.

Labor omnia vincit, labour overcomes everything.
Licentia vatum, a poetical licence.
Lapsum lingue, a slip of the tongue.
Magna charta, the great charter, the basis of our laws and liberties.

Memento mori, remember death.
Memorabilia, matters deserving of record.
Meum et tuum, mine and thine.
Multum in parvo, much in little, a great deal in a few words.

Nemo me impune lacesset, no one shall provoke me with impunity.
Ne plus ultra, no further, nothing beyond.
Nolens volens, willing or unwilling.

Non compos mentis, not of a sound mind.
Nisi Dominus frustra, unless the Lord be with us, all efforts are in vain.

No quid nimis, too much of one thing is good for nothing.
Nem. con. (for nemini contradicente) none opposing.

Nem. dis. (for nemine dissente) none dissenting.
Ore tenus, from the mouth.
O tempora, O mores, O the times, O the manners.

Omnes, all. Onus, burden.
Passim, everywhere.
Per se, by itself alone.
Prima facie, at first view, or at first sight.

Potens constitutus, the power of the country.

Primum mobile, the main spring.
Pro and con, for and against.
Pro bono publico, for the good of the public.

Pro loco et tempore, for the place and time.

Pro re nata, on occasion arises.
Pro rege, lege, et grege, for the king, the constitution, and the people.

Quo animo, with what mind.
Quo jure, by what right.
Quoad, as far as.
Quondam, formerly.

Res publica, the commonwealth.
Resurgam, I shall rise again.
Rex, a king. Regina, a queen.
Senatus consultum, a decree of the senate.

Seriatim, in regular order.
Sine die, without specifying any particular day.
Sine qua non, an indispensable prerequisite or condition.

Statu quo, the state in which it was.
Sub poena, under a penalty.
Sui generis, the only one of his kind, singular.

Supra, above.
Summum bonum, the chief good.
Tria juncta in uno, three joined in one.

Toties quoties, as often as.
Una voce, with one voice, unanimously.
Ultimus, the last (contracted ult.).

Utile dulce, the useful with the pleasant.
Uti possidetis, as ye possess, or present possession.
Verbatim, word for word.

Versus, against.
Vade mecum, go with me; a book fit for being a constant companion.
Vale, farewell.

Via, by the way.
Vice, in the room of.
Vice versa, the reverse.
Vide, see (contracted into vid.).
Vide ut supra, see as above.

Vis poetica, poetic genius.
Viva voce, orally; by word of mouth.
Vox populi, the voice of the people.
Vulgo, commonly.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The preceding Grammar, owing to the uncommon precision and brevity of the Definitions, Rules, and Notes, is not only better adapted to the capacity of children than the generality of those styled Introductory Grammars, but it is so extensively provided with exercises of every sort, that it will entirely supersede the use of Mr. Murray's *Larger Grammar and Exercises*; for it is a mere outline, like his *Abridgement*, which contains only about seven pages of exercises on bad Grammar. This contains more than sixty. This contains a complete course of Grammar, and supersedes the use of any other book of the kind.

In short, by abridging every subject of minor importance; by omitting discussion on the numberless points about which grammarians differ; by rendering the rules and definitions more perspicuous, and at the same time abridging them more than one-half; by selecting short sentences on bad grammar; by leaving few broken lines, and printing them close together—as many exercises under each rule of syntax are compressed into this epitome as there are in Mr. Murray's volume of *Exercises*; so that the use of his *Abridgement*, his larger Grammar, and that of his Exercises, are completely superseded by this little volume at 1s. 6d.; while at the same time, the learner will acquire as much knowledge of grammar with this in six months, as with all those volumes in twelve.

The truth of this, as well as the unspeakable advantage of having the Grammar and Exercises in one volume, teachers will perceive at a glance: but as parents may not so quickly perceive the superior brevity and accuracy of the rules, it may not be improper to assist them a little, by comparing a few of the rules in this with those of Mr. Murray's: thus,

Mr. Murray's Rules.

Rule II.—Two or more nouns, &c., in the singular number, joined together by a copulative conjunction expressed or understood, must have verbs, nouns, and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural number; as, "Socrates and Plato were wise; they were the most eminent philosophers of Greece." "The sun that rolls over our heads, the food that we receive, the rest that we enjoy, daily admonish us of a superior and superintending power."—p. 142.

Correspondent Rules in this.

Rule IV.—Two or more singular nouns, coupled with *and*, require a verb and pronoun in the plural number; as, James and John are good boys, for they are busy.—p. 83.

* This rule is not only vague, but incorrect; for *a* means any one; now *any* copulative conjunction will not combine the agency of two or more into one; none but *and* will do that.—Mr. M.'s third rule is equally vague.

on this.
 her mother
 a
 the ap-
 is five-
 every
 O royal
 inspired
 toward his
 nation's
 build out
 of
 should be
 was large.
 made con-
 verb and
 ill; as My
 they have

not imply
require
as if he
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ANNOUNCEMENT

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Reviews

